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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 88
COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE
QUESTION OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS
IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

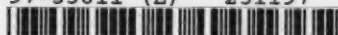
SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 20 November 1997 from the Permanent
Representative of Germany to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government acting as the Presidency of the Western European Union, I have the honour to submit a copy of sections I and IV of the Erfurt Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Council of the Western European Union at its meeting at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 and 18 November 1997.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the text of the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 88, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tono EITEL



ANNEX

Erfurt Declaration adopted by the Council of Ministers
of the Western European Union at its meeting at
Erfurt, Germany, on 18 November 1997

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Western European Union (WEU) nations met at Erfurt on 18 November 1997. The WEU Council of Ministers was preceded by a meeting of the Defence Ministers of the 13 countries in the framework of the Western European Armaments Group (WEAG).
2. The meeting of the WEU Ministerial Council was held for the first time in a city beyond the line which separated the peoples of Europe for more than 40 years. Ministers seized the occasion to reaffirm their commitment to creating a common European security space, one free of dividing lines, and in which all States are partners in security.
3. In the past months, the European Council in Amsterdam and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Summit in Madrid have taken major steps in shaping the new European security architecture.
 - The decision taken at Amsterdam to develop further the security and defence dimension of the European Union (EU) has special relevance for WEU, in establishing a qualitatively enhanced relationship in particular through the competence of the European Council to establish guidelines which shall obtain in respect of WEU in matters for which the Union avails itself of WEU and in incorporating the Petersberg tasks into the Treaty on European Union while relying on WEU for their preparation and implementation.
 - The Madrid Summit was an important milestone with regard to the internal and external adaptation process of NATO. WEU has been actively contributing since Berlin to the development of a European Security and Defence Identity (ESDI) within NATO, permitting, inter alia, the creation of militarily coherent and effective forces capable of operating under the political control and strategic direction of WEU.
4. In the light of these decisions, Ministers reaffirmed the importance of continuing to develop a genuine ESDI and of assuming greater European responsibility for security and defence matters. The institutional relationship between the European Union and WEU as established in the Treaty on European Union and reinforced in the Treaty of Amsterdam and the strengthening of institutional cooperation between WEU and NATO permit a comprehensive European approach to crisis management. The Amsterdam Treaty, with the incorporation of the Petersberg tasks, has confirmed that EU's range of responses, which includes the economic, political, diplomatic and humanitarian, is complemented by access to WEU's politico-military crisis management capability. This capability includes the possibility of having recourse to the assets and capabilities of

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the Atlantic Alliance, including its European command arrangements. The enhancement of WEU's pivotal role between the EU and NATO remains therefore a high priority on WEU's agenda.

5. Ministers furthermore agreed on the following priorities for WEU's future work:

- They stressed that the reinforcement of the institutional links between EU and WEU agreed at Amsterdam calls for enhanced practical cooperation between the two organizations.
- Between NATO's Ministerial Council in Berlin and the Madrid Summit, major policy issues concerning the development of ESDI within NATO have been resolved. Work is continuing on a number of important, practical measures. Ministers expressed their conviction that new forms of cooperation between WEU and NATO need to be developed, allowing the political directives formulated by the respective Ministerial Councils to be more effectively translated into practical links between both Organizations. Ministers tasked the Permanent Council to take this matter up with NATO with a view to consulting on and coordinating all ESDI-related work of both Organizations at the earliest possible stage, including through greater use of joint working groups and through the possibility of setting up ad hoc expert working groups on specific topics.
- Ministers shared the view that WEU's pivotal role between EU and NATO requires it to improve its consultation and information exchange with both organizations. They directed the Permanent Council to keep under review work to this end, bearing in mind in particular the importance of WEU consultation with EU and NATO in future contingencies.
- Furthermore, Ministers considered that the moment has now come to reflect on procedures within WEU, facilitating consensus-building and, where appropriate, the emergence of a decision to act in response to a specific crisis, within the framework of the relevant provisions of the modified Brussels Treaty. They tasked the Permanent Council to take this matter up with priority and report its conclusions to their next meeting, taking into account the discussions in the Permanent Council following the French proposal on constructive abstention.

6. WEU is also ready to support the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in their crisis management tasks.

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IV. WEU'S CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE AND STABILITY IN ALBANIA

21. Ministers had an extensive exchange of views on the present situation in Albania. They welcomed the willingness of the new Government of Albania to pursue the process of democratic normalization and its readiness to cooperate closely with the international community. They called upon all political forces

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of Albania to contribute actively to the process of national reconciliation, which is a prerequisite for sustained stabilization of the country.

22. They welcomed the ongoing efforts of the international community to assist Albania and took note with satisfaction of the results of the Rome Ministerial Conference on 17 October. They expressed particular appreciation for the important contributions of EU, which provides significant assistance and advice for Albanian reconstruction, and of OSCE, which continues to provide a flexible coordinating framework for international support. They welcomed the successful conclusion of the mission of the Multinational Protection Force and paid tribute to the nations participating in it and in particular to Italy for its role in leading this Force, as well as to effective initiatives undertaken for the stabilization of Albania. They welcomed the decision of NATO to assist in the reconstruction of the army.

23. Ministers welcomed the results achieved so far by WEU's Multinational Advisory Police Element (MAPE) in Albania. They noted with satisfaction that MAPE's short-term programme provided training and advice to key Albanian police officers in the areas of public order, border policing and in the framework of the Police Academy. They reiterated their willingness to maintain WEU's involvement in Albania and welcomed the increased participation by WEU countries as part of the extension of MAPE's mandate until 12 April 1998. The option of a further extension of the mandate thereafter will be considered in the light of results. They welcomed the implementation of a long-term programme offering basic training, specialized training, evaluation, advice and logistic support to the Albanian police.

24. Ministers welcomed the readiness of WEU nations to contribute personnel to the mission and noted with satisfaction that Associate Members, Observers and Associate Partners have been taking part in the mission from the beginning. They expressed their appreciation for the work accomplished by the MAPE personnel and confirmed the need to provide MAPE personnel with the adequate equipment.

25. Ministers welcomed the readiness of the European Union to support the long-term programme of MAPE in Albania. Coordination and cooperation between the advisory and training activities of WEU and complementary activities in support of the Albanian police funded by the European Union's Action Plan for Coordinated Aid to Poland and Hungary (PHARE) is being considered as a key element for the success of the long-term programme. The cooperation of PHARE experts with the MAPE team is one important step in ensuring close coordination of WEU and EU activities in Albania.



Security Council

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S/1997/928
25 November 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 24 NOVEMBER 1997 FROM THE
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED
NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States aircraft continued on 21 and 22 November 1997 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance and engaged in acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

Your intervention is requested with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

These actions continue to alarm the civilian population and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek legal compensation for the damage being inflicted on the Iraqi people and the Iraqi State by these actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Violations of Iraq's airspace and damage caused, 21 and
22 November 1997

1. In the northern region 32 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following cities and towns: Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Aqrah and Zakho.
2. In the southern region 90 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Jabal Sanam, Jalibah, Afak, Kut, Salman, Busayyah, Qurnah and Chabaish.
3. At 0920 hours on 22 November 1997 a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region before leaving in the direction of Kuwait.
4. At 1312 hours on 19 November 1997 United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the Umm Qasr area.
5. At 1025 and 1103 hours on 20 November 1997 United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the Umm Qasr area.



Security Council

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25 November 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 25 NOVEMBER 1997 FROM THE
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED
NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States aircraft continued on 23 November 1997 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance and engaged in acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

Your intervention is requested with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

These actions continue to alarm the civilian population and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek legal compensation for the damage being inflicted on the Iraqi people and the Iraqi State by these actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Violations of Iraq's airspace and damage caused, 23 November 1997

1. In the northern region 22 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following cities and towns: Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Zakho, Irbil and Tall Afar.
2. In the southern region 82 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Jabal Sanam, Jalibah, Afak, Kut, Salman, Busayyah, Qurnah, Chabaish, Shinafiyah and Basrah.
3. At 1058 hours on 23 November 1997 a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region before leaving in the direction of Kuwaiti airspace.





Security Council

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S/1997/930
26 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 NOVEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon the instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith Iraq's comments on the briefing of the representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency presented during the Security Council consultations of 24 November 1997.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Iraq's comments on the briefing of the International Atomic
Energy Agency to the Security Council on 24 November 1997

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Recent discussions in the Security Council in the nuclear area focused on the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) dated 8 October 1997, which was circulated as document S/1997/779.
2. In this report, IAEA stated clearly that it had completed the task of destruction, removal, and rendering harmless of Iraq's nuclear capabilities. It also stated in the same report that Iraq's "Full, Final and Complete Declaration" (FFCD-F), together with its addenda, conforms to the technically coherent picture of the former Iraqi nuclear programme (INP).
3. Moreover, the ongoing monitoring and verification (OMV) activities of IAEA has confirmed that no proscribed equipment, materials or activities exist in Iraq.
4. Therefore, it is evident that Iraq has fulfilled the obligations in paragraphs 12 and 13 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), which paves the way, together with a similar report by the Security Council Special Commission (UNSCOM), to lifting the embargo, i.e., the implementation of paragraph 22 of the same resolution.
5. Paragraph 75 of the IAEA report (S/1997/779, annex, appendix) mentions five points of minor significance. These matters are non-technical in nature and could be clarified to the satisfaction of IAEA as part of the OMV activities (as suggested in para. 83 of the same report) and should not defer the immediate closure of the nuclear file. It seems necessary for the Iraqi team (IT) to present further clarifications on these minor points since they have been the subject of recent discussions within the Security Council.

II. THE SO-CALLED "GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE"

1. This term was first introduced in an ad hoc talk during May 1997 within the context of movement, destruction of equipment, materials and facilities of the former INP given by a member of the IT.
2. It was unfortunate that the term "Committee" was chosen in this ad hoc talk. In fact, the leadership in Iraq had tasked Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Tariq Aziz from the end of June 1991 to oversee relations with the Security Council on all matters related to proscribed activities under Security Council resolution 687 (1991).
3. In order to implement this task, Mr. Tariq Aziz called upon the advice of a number of officials, as he deemed necessary, and according to the nature of the matter at hand. Any decisions were his and not that of a committee.

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4. The decision unilaterally to destroy equipment and materials of the former INP was issued by Mr. Aziz at the end of June 1991.

5. The letter of the Foreign Minister of Iraq to the Secretary-General of the United Nations of 7 June 1991 stated clearly the motivation for the unilateral destruction implemented by Iraq at that time.

6. The Action Team (AT) leader, together with two senior IAEA AT members, met with Iraq's Foreign Minister on 23 July 1997 and the subject of the so-called "Governmental Committee" was elaborated in detail by the Foreign Minister. IT letters dated 3 and 22 September 1997 provided adequate clarifications.

III. EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE TO THE FORMER INP

1. Iraq voluntarily handed over to the IAEA AT the so-called Haider House Farm documents. Included with these documents was a file of several hundred pages of correspondence between IAEC/Petrochemical Project 3 (PC-3) and the Mukhabarat (as stated in IAEA's briefing of 24 November 1997).

2. The procurement aspect in this relationship has been fully clarified to the IAEA AT and was demonstrated to be a very minor procurement channel. IT letters dated 15 and 22 September 1997 provided adequate clarifications.

3. This file also contained unsolicited offers received by IAEC/PC-3 through this channel.

4. The IAEA AT translated the complete file into English and produced sample documents from the file "to refresh the memory of IT members".

5. Since there is only one original copy of this file in existence, and this copy is in IAEA possession, then it is reasonable to assume that IAEA has all the information related to this matter.

6. IT pointed out that the information contained in this file is authentic and needs no further corroboration.

7. Moreover, IT wishes to point out categorically that no external assistance was received by the former INP other than that already declared to the IAEA AT. If IAEA possesses any evidence contrary to this IT statement of paragraph 7 then it should be declared.

8. Upon his return to Iraq from the forty-first General Conference of IAEA, Iraq's Minister of Culture and Information made a serious effort in his attempt to locate any documents or additional relevant information pertinent to this matter and his efforts have not added anything of substance. He is now convinced that nothing more could be found.

9. The IAEA AT leader pointed out to the Security Council "the serious challenge that would be posed to the OMV plan of IAEA, if Iraq were to acquire directly weapons-usable nuclear materials". IT considers this to be a false and misleading statement, both scientifically and technically. It grossly

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oversimplifies the extent of resources needed to accomplish usable nuclear weapons starting only from the nuclear pit materials.

IV. THE HUSSEIN KAMEL AGENDA

1. IT made it abundantly clear that the former INP was practically abandoned and terminated during April 1991. The IT letter of 31 August 1997 and its attachments provide adequate details for final verification.
2. IT also provided a detailed list of 66 directives and decrees indicating the abandonment of the former INP in its letter of 26 August 1997. The full organigrams of PC-3 and the uranium centrifuge enrichment group (EDC) were included. Also included were the definitions of new missions for the former participating entities, which constitute additional proof for programme abandonment.
3. IT provided in its letter of 3 September 1997 a detailed account of its action from March 1991 onwards in connection with the destruction of materials, equipment, facilities and documentation. A possible motive for the actions of the late Hussein Kamel is offered.
4. IT points out that this question was fully addressed during discussions in May and July 1997 as well as the IT letters mentioned above. Moreover, UNSCOM and IAEA officials were the last to interview the late Hussein Kamel in Amman and they probably inquired about his agenda. IT showed no reluctance in addressing this question but have no additional information other than that already provided to IAEA.

V. SUMMARY OF PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

1. This matter was first raised by the IAEA AT in May 1997. The IT letters of 15 and 22 September 1997 addressed this point in detail.
2. IT awaits the response of the IAEA AT to its letter of 22 September 1997.
3. All former INP achievements are fully detailed in the FFCD-F and its annexes. The preparation of a "Summary" is purely an editorial task and has no practical value. Its significance is only historical.
4. Attachment 1 of the IAEA report (S/1997/779, annex, appendix) dated 9 October 1997 is a 40-page summary of the former INP. This probably meets IAEA's needs and IT has no comments on its contents.

VI. POST-WAR PROCUREMENT SYSTEM

1. This matter is entirely unrelated to the former INP.
2. IT addressed the clarifications posed by the IAEA AT in three letters dated 4 and 27 September and 13 October 1997.

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3. AT needed further clarifications on this subject and these are being processed.

VII. CONCLUSION

1. A letter dated 19 August 1997 invited the IAEA AT leader to visit Baghdad to review and finalize all outstanding matters and to bring them to conclusion. The AT leader did not respond to this invitation!

2. A second letter, dated 4 September 1997, also invited the AT leader to visit Baghdad to finalize all matters related to the former INP. Moreover, the AT leader was informed that Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Tariq Aziz would grant him a personal interview to clarify the so-called "Governmental Committee" and "The Hussein Kamel Agenda" so that these matters could be closed. The AT leader declined the invitation, claiming he could not fit this visit into his busy schedule!

3. The IAEA AT leader was finally scheduled to visit Baghdad during the period 4 to 7 November 1997 to finalize these minor points and failed to implement his schedule.

4. It is evident from the foregoing presentation that IAEA's adopted policy of procrastination is being maintained and the five points mentioned in paragraph 75 of the IAEA report are considered by IT to be the fuel for this policy. These points have been fully addressed by IT and nothing of substance remains. In any case, IT is willing to clarify, in the course of implementation of the OMV plan, any further points that may arise in the future.

5. Therefore, it is prudent to "close the nuclear file" since "Iraq has fulfilled the obligations specified in section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), which paves the way, together with a similar report by UNSCOM, to lifting the embargo, i.e., the implementation of paragraph 22 of the same resolution".



Security Council

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S/1997/930*
28 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 NOVEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon the instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith Iraq's comments on the briefing of the representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency presented during the Security Council consultations of 24 November 1997.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

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Annex

Iraq's comments on the five points indicated in the briefing
of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Security
Council on 24 November 1997

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Recent discussions in the Security Council in the nuclear area focused on the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) dated 8 October 1997, which was circulated as document S/1997/779.
2. In this report, IAEA stated clearly that it had completed the task of destruction, removal, and rendering harmless of Iraq's nuclear capabilities. It also stated in the same report that Iraq's "Full, Final and Complete Declaration" (FFCD-F), together with its addenda, conforms to the technically coherent picture of the former Iraqi nuclear programme (INP).
3. Moreover, the ongoing monitoring and verification (OMV) activities of IAEA have confirmed that no proscribed equipment, materials or activities exist in Iraq.
4. Paragraph 75 of document S/1997/779 mentions five points which IAEA seems to consider requiring further clarifications.
5. The five points mentioned by IAEA are of minor significance and they should not defer the immediate closure of the nuclear file. These points are non-technical in nature and have been sufficiently clarified in numerous letters to and discussions with the IAEA Action Team (AT).
6. Since these minor points have been the subject of recent discussions in the Security Council, the Iraqi Team (IT) presents hereunder the final and definitive position which should dispose of them finally.

II. THE SO-CALLED "GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE"

1. This term was first introduced in an ad hoc talk given by a member of IT during May 1997 within the context of movement, destruction of equipment, materials and facilities of the former INP.
2. It was unfortunate that the term "committee" was chosen in this ad hoc talk. In fact, the leadership in Iraq has entrusted Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Tariq Aziz since the end of June 1991 with the task of overseeing the relationship between Iraq and the Security Council on all matters related to proscribed activities under Council resolution 687 (1991).
3. In order to implement this task, Mr. Tariq Aziz has called upon the advice of a number of officials, as he deemed necessary, and according to the nature of the matter at hand. In fact no committee existed and all decisions rested with the Deputy Prime Minister.

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4. The decision to unilaterally destroy equipment and materials of the former INP was issued by Mr. Aziz at the end of June 1991.

5. The letter of the Foreign Minister of Iraq to the Secretary-General of 7 June 1991 stated clearly the motivation for the unilateral destruction implemented by Iraq at that time.

6. The IAEA AT leader, together with two senior IAEA AT members, met with Iraq's Foreign Minister in Baghdad on 23 July 1997. At that meeting, after having elaborated in detail on this subject, the Foreign Minister categorically stated that no such governmental committee existed. Moreover, the IT letters dated 3 and 22 September 1997 provided sufficient information confirming the non-existence of this alleged committee.

III. EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE TO THE FORMER INP

1. Iraq voluntarily handed over to IAEA AT the so-called Haider House Farm documents. Included within these documents was a file of several hundred pages of correspondence between the Iraqi Atomic Energy Commission (IAEC) and the Mukhabarat (as stated in the IAEA briefing to the Security Council of 24 November 1997).

2. The procurement aspect in this relationship has been fully clarified to IAEA AT and was demonstrated to be a very minor procurement channel. Moreover, IT letters dated 15 and 22 September 1997 provided further clarifications. This led IAEA to indicate, in its briefing to the Security Council of 24 November 1997, that "the procurement aspect has essentially been clarified".

3. The file referred to in paragraph 1 above also contained unsolicited offers received by IAEC/Petrochemical Project 3 through this channel.

4. IAEA AT translated the complete file into English and produced sample documents from the file "to refresh the memory of IT members" during discussions of this subject.

5. Since there is only one original copy of this file in existence, and this copy is in the possession of IAEA, then it is evident that IAEA has all the information related to this matter.

6. IT pointed out that the information contained in this file is authentic and needs no further corroboration.

7. Moreover, IT wishes to point out categorically that no external assistance was received by the former INP other than that already declared to IAEA AT. If IAEA possesses any evidence to the contrary, then it should be declared promptly.

8. Upon his return to Iraq from the forty-first General Conference of IAEA, Iraq's Minister of Culture and Information made a serious effort in an attempt to locate any documents or additional information pertinent to this matter.

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These efforts have not uncovered anything of substance. He is now convinced that nothing more could be found.

9. The IAEA AT leader pointed out to the Security Council "the serious challenge that would be posed to the OMV plan of IAEA if Iraq were to directly acquire weapons-usable nuclear materials". IT considers this to be a false and misleading statement both scientifically and technically. It grossly understates the extent of resources needed to accomplish useable nuclear weapons starting only from the nuclear pit materials.

IV. THE HUSSEIN KAMIL AGENDA

1. The Iraqi team made it abundantly clear that the former INP was practically abandoned and terminated during April 1991. The IT letter of 31 August 1997 and its attachments provide adequate details for final verification.

2. IT also provided a detailed list of 66 directives and decrees indicating the abandonment of the former INP in its letter of 26 August 1997. The full organigrams of the former INP entities were included. Also included were the definitions of new missions for the former participating entities, which constitute additional proof for programme abandonment.

3. IT provided in its letter of 3 September 1997 a detailed account of its action from March 1991 onwards in connection with the destruction of materials, equipment, facilities and documentation. It appears that Hussein Kamil acted solely on his own individual initiative in his decision to collect and store the documents and materials that were eventually found at the Farm. It was demonstrated to the Action Team by the Iraqi Team that he did not seek technical advice in his particular choice of the stored items. In any case, upon finding these stored items, the Iraqi authorities immediately handed over all items to IAEA.

4. IT points out that this question was fully addressed during discussions in May and July 1997 as well as the IT letters mentioned above. Moreover, UNSCOM and IAEA officials were the last to interview Hussein Kamil in Amman and they probably inquired about his agenda. IT showed no reluctance in addressing this question but have no additional information other than that already provided to IAEA.

5. Nothing short of resurrecting Hussein Kamil could provide more useful information on his agenda.

V. SUMMARY OF PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

1. The Director General of IAEA attached the proposed list of contents of the FFCD to his report that was submitted to the Security Council on 11 April 1996 (S/1996/261). This report was approved by the Council and the list of contents did not include a "summary of practical and theoretical achievements".

2. The request for a "summary of practical and theoretical achievements" was first raised by IAEA AT in May 1997. The IT letters dated 15 and 22 September 1997 addressed this point in detail stressing, inter alia, what is indicated in paragraph 1 above, and that all former INP achievements are fully detailed in the FFCD-F and its annexes, that the preparation of a summary is purely an editorial task and has no technical value.

3. It should be borne in mind that attachment I to the IAEA report dated 8 October 1997 (S/1997/779) is a 40-page summary of the former INP. This probably meets IAEA's summary needs and IT have no comment on its contents.

VI. POST-WAR PROCUREMENT SYSTEM

1. This matter is entirely unrelated to the former INP.

2. IT addressed the clarifications posed by the IAEA AT in three letters dated 4 and 27 September and 13 October 1997, which described the post-war procurement system adopted in sufficient detail.

3. This matter does not pertain to the disarmament phase, since it is related to the export/import mechanism approved by the Security Council in resolution 1051 (1996). Consequently, it is only relevant to OMV.

VII. CONCLUSION

1. A letter dated 19 August 1997 invited the IAEA Action Team leader to visit Baghdad to review and finalize all outstanding matters and bring them to conclusion. The AT leader did not respond to this invitation!

2. A second letter dated 4 September 1997 also invited the AT leader to visit Baghdad to finalize all matters related to the former INP. Moreover, the AT leader was informed that Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Tariq Aziz would grant him a personal interview to clarify the so-called "Governmental Committee" and "The Hussein Kamil Agenda" so that these matters could be closed. The AT leader declined the invitation, claiming that he could not fit this visit into his busy schedule!

3. The IAEA AT leader was scheduled to visit Baghdad during the period 4 to 7 November 1997 to finalize these minor points and failed to implement his schedule.

4. It is evident from the foregoing presentation that the five points mentioned in paragraph 75 of S/1997/779 have been fully addressed by IT and nothing of substance remains to delay the closure of the disarmament phase of the nuclear file.



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S/1997/931
28 November 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH, FRENCH
AND SPANISH

Argentina, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, France, Portugal, United
States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions and those adopted by the General Assembly,

Taking note of the request of 29 October 1997 from the President of the Republic of Haiti to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (S/1997/832, annex II),

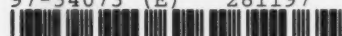
Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General of 31 October 1997 (S/1997/832) and the addendum to this report (S/1997/832/Add.1), and the recommendations contained therein,

Commending the role of the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) in assisting the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian national police, and expressing its appreciation to all Member States which have contributed to UNTMIH,

Noting the termination in accordance with resolution 1123 (1997) (of 30 July 1997) of the mandate of UNTMIH as of 30 November 1997,

Commending further the role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the coordination of activities by the United Nations system to promote institution-building, national reconciliation and economic rehabilitation in Haiti,

Noting the key role played to date by the United Nations Civilian Police, the International Civilian Mission in Haiti and United Nations Development Programme technical assistance in helping to establish a fully functioning Haitian national police force of adequate size and structure as an integral element of the consolidation of democracy and the revitalization of Haiti's system of justice and, in this context, welcoming continued progress towards professionalization of the Haitian national police and towards fulfilment of the May 1997 "Haitian national police development plan for 1997-2001",



Stressing the link between peace and development, noting that significant international assistance is indispensable for sustainable development in Haiti, and stressing that a sustained commitment by the international community and the international financial institutions to assist and support the economic, social and institutional development in Haiti is indispensable for long-term peace and security in the country,

Recognizing that the people and the Government of Haiti bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation, the maintenance of a secure and stable environment, the administration of justice, and the reconstruction of their country,

1. Affirms the importance of a professional, self-sustaining, fully functioning national police of adequate size and structure, able to conduct the full spectrum of police functions, to the consolidation of democracy and the revitalization of Haiti's system of justice and encourages Haiti to pursue its plans in these respects;

2. Decides further to paragraph 1 above, and at the request of the President of the Republic of Haiti, to establish until 30 November 1998 a United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH), composed of up to 300 civilian police, with a mandate limited to a single one-year period ending on 30 November 1998 in order to continue to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian national police in accordance with the arrangements, including mentoring Haitian national police field performance, set out in paragraphs 39-40 of the report of the Secretary-General of 31 October 1997 and paragraphs 2-12 of the addendum to this report;

3. Affirms also that further international assistance to the Haitian national police, should it be needed, should be provided through United Nations specialized agencies and programmes, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and through international and regional organizations and by interested Member States;

4. Affirms also that all special arrangements accorded to MIPONUH will not constitute precedents for other operations of the same nature that include civilian police personnel;

5. Decides also that MIPONUH will assume responsibility for those UNTMIH personnel and United Nations-owned assets required for its use in fulfilment of its mandate;

6. Requests all States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken by the United Nations and by Member States pursuant to this and other relevant resolutions in order to carry out the provisions of the mandate as set out in paragraph 2 above;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution every three months from the date of its adoption until the mandate of MIPONUH expires on 30 November 1998;

8. Recognizes that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction constitute the major tasks facing the Haitian Government and people and that significant international assistance is indispensable for sustainable development in Haiti, and stresses the commitment of the international community to a long-term programme of support for Haiti;

9. Requests all States to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established in resolution 975 (1995) for the Haitian national police, in particular for the recruitment and deployment by the United Nations Development Programme of police advisers to assist the inspector general, directorate general, and department headquarters of the Haitian national police;

10. Decides to remain seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/932
28 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1110 (1997) of 28 May 1997,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force for an additional period terminating on 4 December 1997;
2. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.





Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/933
26 November 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 26 NOVEMBER 1997 FROM THE
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED
NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 26 November 1997 addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, and its annex containing the text of a statement issued on 26 November 1997 by the Revolution Command Council concerning Iraq's willingness to receive two diplomats or experts from each State represented on the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) and five representatives of each State member of the Security Council at presidential palaces and locations.

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter, the letter of the Deputy Prime Minister and the statement of the Revolution Command Council to the attention of the members of the Security Council and the States represented on UNSCOM.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Identical letters dated 26 November 1997 from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I enclose herewith the text of a statement issued by the Revolution Command Council this evening, 26 November 1997, announcing Iraq's willingness to receive two diplomats or experts from each State represented on the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) and five representatives of each State member of the Security Council at presidential palaces and locations which the United States of America claims are being used for the concealment of chemical and biological weapons and materials. The visitors may stay for one week or one month, in accordance with the wishes of each, so that they may discover the true facts and expose the lies and fabrications that have been disseminated by United States officials.

I should like to draw your attention to the fact that the Iraqi side shall provide hospitality to its guests at its own expense. I should be grateful if you would consider this letter and its annex, containing the statement issued by the Revolution Command Council, as a document of the Security Council.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister

Enclosure

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

Once again, United States officials are discussing the people's palaces, which the great Iraqi people built without imposing colonial rule on other people in order to use their money or take alms from them.

Once again, United States officials have resumed their angry ways, frustrated by the fact that the Iraqi people, who love to build and who are the founders of civilization, have taught them and others how to deal properly with life and have built for themselves, without foreign labour, schools, factories, mosques, churches, dams, canals, rivers, children's nurseries, hospitals for those disabled as a result of United States hostility and the criminal embargo, houses for widows and the needy, colleges and educational institutes, rest homes for older persons, palaces, guest accommodation and official headquarters. The Iraqi people have done this, with the help of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate, in order to bring the aggressors to despair. The real cause of the United States officials' anger and hysteria is our decision to let the despicable ones observe and gather information on the activities and work of the leadership, and our insistence on continuing to build. For there is no truth to their false claims and allegations which state that the leadership, particularly the senior leadership, is hiding chemical and biological weapons in these sites and palaces, and also that those palaces are for Saddam Hussein's exclusive use. Do they think that Iraqis are different from other human beings and that they cannot be affected by chemical and biological weapons and materials? Did the whole world not see thousands of Iraqi men, women and children in these palaces during the recent crisis? How could there be biological and chemical weapons in those places with such crowds present? The United States officials have always lied and they are not ashamed of lying, because they have been brought up to lie for their own purposes and the whole world knows it.

Despite this, in order to expose the lies which emanate from United States officials like balloons that are sent up to see if they will float, and in order to tear the flimsy veil which covers the recklessly dishonest policy of the United States of America, we have decided to invite two diplomats and experts from each State represented on the United Nations Special Commission and five representatives from each State member of the Security Council to visit these palaces and sites for a period of a week or a month, according to their own wishes, so that they can discern the truth for themselves. This will be our answer to the lies and fabrications of United States officials. It will also prevent United States spies from realizing their dream by bragging that they were able to search the people's palaces because the United States of America had made threats or used its special influence within the Special Commission.

The monuments and sites of civilization shall endure, as will the Iraqi people, while the aggressors, the harbingers of all ill fortune, shall continue to oppose civilization and construction.

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God is Great.

May the despicable ones disappear.

Baghdad, 26 November 1997



Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/1997/934
28 November 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 28 NOVEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council discussed the subject of sanctions in general at its consultations held on 21 November 1997. In the course of the discussion, most of the Council's members stressed that sanctions should be limited as to their time-frame, that they should not cause unacceptable suffering to the civilian population and that they should be lifted when the target State comes into compliance with the demands of the Council.

As a contribution to this discussion, which the Council is expected to continue in the coming month, I am transmitting herewith for your information and that of the members of the Council a copy of a press release issued by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) that gives a summary of its survey of the impact of the sanctions on the health and educational situation of children in Iraq.

While the UNICEF press release is self-explanatory and requires no comment, I should nevertheless like to call attention here to a number of the facts it contains, namely:

That approximately 1 million children in Iraq are suffering from malnutrition, a figure that represents a 72-per-cent increase over 1991;

That there is no sign of any improvement in the health of children in Iraq as a result of the implementation of resolutions 986 (1995) and 1111 (1997);

That one quarter of children in Iraq in the 6-to-11 age group do not attend school;

That it is the children that are bearing the brunt of the current economic hardship, that they must be protected from the impact of sanctions and that otherwise they will continue to suffer, which is unacceptable;



That only 50 per cent of people in rural areas have access to potable water.

These facts, which supplement those already established by many studies and surveys carried out by the specialized agencies of the United Nations, demonstrate beyond any doubt that the sanctions against Iraq are targeted first and foremost at children and that their maintenance after Iraq has discharged its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions is an immoral and inhuman act and is incompatible with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of international law and of international humanitarian law.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Press release issued on 26 November 1997 by the United Nations
Children's Fund

[Original: English]

NEARLY ONE MILLION CHILDREN MALNOURISHED IN IRAQ, SAYS UNICEF
Surveys reveal deepening crisis

New York, Wednesday, 26 November

Almost 1 million children in southern and central Iraq are chronically malnourished, according to survey results published today.

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), carried out by the Government of Iraq with the full participation of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), looked at a range of health, nutrition and education issues - from immunization and safe water to school enrolment rates. The survey, which covered a total of 6,375 households throughout southern and central Iraq last year, was followed by two further nutritional surveys in April 1997 and in October/November 1997, covering the same governorates, with the participation of UNICEF and support from the World Food Programme.

The most alarming results are those on malnutrition, with 32 per cent of children under the age of five, some 960,000 children, chronically malnourished - a rise of 72 per cent since 1991. Almost one quarter (around 23 per cent) are underweight - twice as high as the levels found in neighbouring Jordan or Turkey.

"What we are seeing is a dramatic deterioration in the nutritional well-being of Iraqi children since 1991", says Philippe Heffinck, UNICEF Representative in Baghdad. "And what concerns us now is that there is no sign of any improvement since Security Council resolutions 986 (1995) and 1111 (1997) came into force."

The results come on the eve of the publication of the Secretary-General's 180-day report on the impact of Security Council resolutions 986 (1995) (commonly known as oil-for-food), which came into effect in December 1996, and 1111 (1997).

All three surveys found that around one quarter of children under the age of five were underweight, with no improvement since the first survey was carried out in 1996. There was little or no improvement in the figures for underweight infants in 1997, with 14.6 per cent of infants underweight in October, compared to 14.7 per cent in April.

Some areas have been particularly badly hit, with MICS results from the Governorate of Missan, in the east of the country, showing chronic malnutrition in almost half the children under the age of five.

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There is also concern at the low primary school enrolment rate across southern and central Iraq which, according to MICS, stands at 73 per cent of children aged 6 to 11 years. This suggests that around one quarter of primary school-age children are not in school at all.

"It is clear that children are bearing the brunt of the current economic hardship", says Philippe Heffinck. "They must be protected from the impact of sanctions. Otherwise, they will continue to suffer, and that we cannot accept."

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey also reveals serious problems in rural areas, where only 50 per cent of people have access to a water supply from a network, public tap or well, compared to 96 per cent of people living in towns and cities. Only 34 per cent have a sanitary type of latrine, compared to 97 per cent of the urban population. Immunization rates are some 10 to 15 per cent lower in rural areas and the survey found similar gaps in the proportion of rural children who have received vitamin A supplements and on the numbers entering primary school.

Unexpectedly perhaps, the rural-urban division evaporates when it comes to malnutrition, with children no more malnourished in the countryside than in the towns and cities. Ready access to locally produced food and higher incidence of breastfeeding provide at least some protection for rural children who, according to the survey, lag behind in so many other areas.

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey does reveal some positive, as well as negative, trends. Around half of all children surveyed had received at least one dose of vitamin A, and immunization coverage remains adequate, with at least 80 per cent of children aged one to two years immunized against measles. The survey reveals no significant gender disparities between boys and girls in any of the areas examined.

UNICEF is working throughout Iraq to tackle child malnutrition by organizing training workshops for nutrition workers and promoting the benefits of breastfeeding. UNICEF also supports growth monitoring in 1,000 Community Child Care Units and therapeutic feeding in 60 Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres.



Security Council

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GENERALS/1997/935
28 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT
TO PARAGRAPH 3 OF RESOLUTION 1111 (1997)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 3 of its resolution 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council, inter alia, prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observation by United Nations personnel in Iraq, and on the basis of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq had ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, including in his reports any observations he might have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs and on Iraq's capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to produce the sum referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 986 (1995). My 90-day report to the Council pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 1111 (1997) was submitted on 8 September 1997 (S/1997/685).

2. The present report provides information up to 15 November 1997 on the distribution of humanitarian supplies throughout Iraq, including the implementation of the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme in the three northern governorates of Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. The distribution of inputs under resolution 986 (1995) provided under Phase I and implementation of the humanitarian programme continues in all sectors. Since 2 November 1997, foodstuffs have begun to arrive under Phase II. The present report describes implementation of the programme since my previous report, as well as preparatory work in those sectors which have not yet received inputs authorized under the resolution.

3. Drawing on an internal review of the working of the programme, as well as regular reports and assessment by the United Nations agencies and programmes, the multidisciplinary observation unit, the geographical observation unit and the Office of the Iraq Programme, the present report includes observations on enhancing the effectiveness of the programme in order to make it more responsive in meeting the essential humanitarian needs of the Iraqi population.

4. Effective 15 October 1997, I established the Office of the Iraq Programme in order to consolidate and manage the activities of the Secretariat pursuant to



Security Council resolutions 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990 and 986 (1995) and subsequent resolutions. I also appointed Mr. Benon Sevan as Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme, who will report directly to me. Senior Secretariat officials have continued to brief the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) on a regular basis in addition to written reports that have been submitted to the Committee on all aspects of the implementation of resolutions 986 (1995) and 1111 (1997).

II. SALE OF PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

5. Owing to the delayed resumption in the sale of petroleum from Iraq under resolution 1111 (1997), the projected \$500 million revenue shortfall in the 90-day revenue objective of \$1.07 billion (including the pipeline fee) and the resulting humanitarian consequences, the Security Council, by its resolution 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997, extended the first quarter to 120 days and limited the second quarter to 60 days. It has now been determined that the revenue generated for the first quarter is \$1.07 billion (including the pipeline fee).

6. The overseers have reviewed and approved a total of 32 contracts involving purchasers from 14 countries: Algeria (1); Austria (1); France (2); Germany (1); India (1); Italy (1); Morocco (1); Netherlands (1); Russian Federation (11); Spain (2); Switzerland (2); Turkey (2); United Kingdom (2) and United States (4). The total quantity of oil approved for export under those contracts corresponds to approximately 125.6 million barrels for the 180 days. All contracts submitted employed the pricing mechanisms approved by the Committee on the recommendation of the overseers. In the first quarter, 57 loadings, totalling 65.4 million barrels, were completed. In the second quarter, as at 15 November 1997, 40 liftings, totalling 44.5 million barrels, with an estimated value of \$780 million, have been completed. About 57 per cent of the liftings were made at Ceyhan, Turkey.

7. The overseers have continued to advise and assist the Committee on the pricing mechanisms, contract approval and modifications, management of the first and second quarter revenue objective of \$1.07 billion (including the pipeline fee) respectively and other pertinent questions related to exports and monitoring, under resolutions 986 (1995), 1111 (1997) and 1129 (1997). The overseers and the independent oil monitors (Saybolt) deployed to observe oil loadings and transfers have worked closely to ensure the monitoring of the relevant oil installations as well as the liftings.

8. During Phase II of the implementation of resolution 986 (1995), the export of petroleum from Iraq has proceeded smoothly, with excellent cooperation among the overseers, the United Nations independent inspection agents (Saybolt), the Turkish authorities, the Iraqi State Oil Marketing Organization and the national oil purchasers. Based on the assessment of the overseers and the independent inspection agents (Saybolt), Iraq remains capable of exporting sufficient quantities of petroleum to meet the revenue target of \$1 billion every 90 days.

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III. PURCHASE AND CONFIRMATION OF ARRIVAL OF HUMANITARIAN SUPPLIES

9. Overall progress has occurred in the processing of both Phase I (first 180 days) and Phase II (second 180 days) applications. Some difficulties still remain, however, regarding the approval of applications by the Security Council Committee in sectors other than food and medicines, which are caused primarily by the complexity of the items, in particular with respect to spare parts. The improvements that have taken place are due in part to the adoption by Committee members of further measures intended to expedite their work, as well as through additional steps I have taken with respect to streamlining internal Secretariat procedures. Special emphasis has been placed on the Secretariat's role in facilitating the sharing of information among all parties concerned, thereby increasing the percentage of applications approved by the Committee (currently standing at 90 per cent of those submitted).

10. As at 15 November 1997, a total of 928 Phase I applications for exports of humanitarian supplies to Iraq had been received by the secretariat of the Security Council Committee, of which 857 had been submitted to the Committee for their decision, 56 had subsequently been cancelled and 15 were yet to be circulated. Of the 857 applications sent to the Committee, 764 were approved, 47 blocked, 30 were currently on hold and 16 are pending under the "no-objection" procedure. In monetary figures, over 96 per cent of the total dollar value of Phase I applications submitted to the Committee has been approved. With respect to Phase II, some 111 applications had been submitted to the Committee as at 15 November 1997, of which 105 were approved, 1 blocked and 5 are on hold. There are currently 88 applications not yet circulated, pending the availability of sufficient funds. Under the 13 per cent account, as at 15 November, 64 applications had been submitted and 51 approved under Phase II; under Phase I, a cumulative total of 303 applications had been submitted, of which 290 were approved, with 13 pending.

11. The United Nations independent inspection agents (Lloyd's Register), charged with authenticating the arrival of humanitarian goods in Iraq, have continued to carry out their mandate at the entry points at Trebil, Zakho and the port of Umm Qasr. In addition, on 29 September, the previously approved fourth entry point at Al-Walid (Iraqi/Syrian border) became operational; the first authentications by the 10 on-site inspectors subsequently took place on 3 November. In fulfilling their functions, the independent agents have received complete cooperation from the Iraqi authorities at all border crossings.

IV. UNITED NATIONS IRAQ ACCOUNT

12. A total of 746 letters of credit for humanitarian goods had been approved or issued pursuant to resolution 986 (1995) as at 15 November, which amount to approximately \$1,175,908,000. As at 15 November, 819 payments totalling \$823,621,000 had been paid to suppliers for deliveries of humanitarian goods under the terms of their letters of credit. At the same time, \$357,654,000 was held as collateral to cover payments to suppliers whose letters of credit remain open.

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13. A total of 54 letters of credit for humanitarian goods have been approved or issued pursuant to resolution 1111 (1997), which amount to approximately \$473,316,000.

14. Between 11 August and 3 November, 109 letters of credit were confirmed by the Banque nationale de Paris pursuant to resolution 1111 (1997). The proceeds of those oil sales are expected to be approximately \$1,914 million, but will vary in accordance with the market price of crude oil. As at 21 November, \$1,537,366,526 in oil proceeds had been received in the United Nations Iraq Account.

15. Bulk purchases of food and medicine are financed entirely from the United Nations Iraq Account even though a portion of the bulk purchases is shipped to the three northern governorates. The reimbursement of the 53 per cent account for bulk goods delivered to the northern governorates is contingent on the receipt of certified reports on the quantities delivered to the relevant United Nations agencies.

16. The Security Council, in its resolution 1111 (1997), authorized the Government of Iraq to export petroleum and petroleum products for another period of 180 days, starting from 8 June 1997. As the export of oil did not commence until 8 August, oil proceeds only started to flow into the Iraq account from 12 September. As at 21 November, a total of \$1,537,366,526 had been deposited to the account for the second 180-day period.

17. The allocation of total oil proceeds received to date and the corresponding expenditures are as follows:

(a) \$738.2 million has been allocated for the purchase of humanitarian supplies by the Government of Iraq, as specified in paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995). Letters of credit issued by the Banque nationale de Paris on behalf of the United Nations for the payment of those supplies for the whole of Iraq amounted to \$473.3 million;

(b) \$181 million has been allocated for the purchase of humanitarian goods to be distributed in the three northern governorates by the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme, as specified in paragraph 8 (b) of the resolution. Expenditures recorded for humanitarian goods approved by the Security Council Committee amounted to \$41.3 million;

(c) \$417.6 million has been transferred directly to the United Nations Compensation Fund as specified in paragraph 8 (c) of the resolution. Of that amount, a total of \$96.2 million has been allotted, of which \$20.1 million was for the operating expenditures of the Compensation Commission and the balance for payment of second instalment of "A" and "C" claims;

(d) \$30.8 million has been allocated for the operational and administrative expenses of the United Nations associated with the implementation of resolution 986 (1995), as specified in paragraph 8 (d) of the resolution. Expenditures for administrative costs for all United Nations entities involved in implementing the resolution amounted to \$22 million;

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(e) \$10.4 million has been allocated to the United Nations Special Commission for its operating expenses, as specified in paragraph 8 (e) of the resolution. Expenditures for the Special Commission amounted to \$8.4 million;

(f) \$145.4 million has been set aside for the transportation costs of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq exported via the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline through Turkey, in accordance with paragraph 8 (f) of the resolution and in line with procedures adopted by the Security Council Committee. \$69 million has been allocated, of which \$48.3 million has been disbursed for pipeline fees in November 1997;

(g) \$12.3 million has been transferred directly to the escrow account established pursuant to resolutions 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 712 (1991) of 19 September 1991 for the repayments envisaged under paragraph 6 of resolution 778 (1992) of 2 October 1992, as specified in paragraph 8 (g) of resolution 986 (1995).

18. The audit of the United Nations Iraq Account was completed by the United Nations Board of Auditors on 4 November 1997. A four-member audit team visited Iraq from 4 to 12 October and United Nations Headquarters from 14 October to 4 November 1997. The report of the Board of Auditors is expected to be released by the end of January 1998.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DISTRIBUTION PLAN

19. There have been no major changes to the distribution mechanisms used by the Government of Iraq for inputs pursuant to resolutions 986 (1995) and 1111 (1997) in either the food or medical sectors (see S/1997/419 and S/1997/685). The distribution systems for the water and sanitation, agriculture, electricity and education sectors are described for the first time in a separate report to the Security Council Committee.

20. As at 15 November 1997 (the cut-off date for all relevant data), an estimated cumulative total of 2.69 million tons of food and related items had arrived in-country, accounting for 92 per cent of the approved contracts, and a cumulative total of 286 tons had reached the warehouses under Phase II, accounting for 0.015 per cent of total contracts approved. The Ministry of Trade expects the remaining commodities under Phase I to arrive by January 1998. Applications for foodstuffs totalling \$910,138,000 had been approved, which exceeded the sectoral allocation of \$810 million; part of the difference was paid from the interest on revenues in the 53 per cent account. A cumulative total of 2.52 million tons had been distributed to governorates.

21. Ninety-nine applications for some 1,877,575 tons of food had been approved under Phase II, worth some \$632 million. Available stock and current authenticated deliveries, as well as unauthenticated stock available at port, fall short of November's requirement for wheat (57 per cent only), but exceed November's requirement for other commodities being distributed. Under Phase II, foodstuffs began arriving on 4 November.

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22. Only in August and September were foodstuffs sufficient for a complete distribution of the food basket. It takes on average 4 to 9 days (depending on the governorate) for food commodities to reach the warehouses. Annex I shows cumulative arrivals, distribution, mid-month stock balance and ration scales used in the reporting period.

23. Medicines and medical appliances received are 42.6 per cent of the total allocation of \$210 million (\$181 million for 15 governorates and \$29 million for the 3 northern governorates). This represents 51 per cent of the approved contracts. During the period under review, the rate of arrivals has noticeably increased, with some 33 per cent of goods authorized under this sector arriving in Iraq, compared with 9.6 per cent for the period from May to September. Annex II shows the arrivals of medical supplies by category and value.

24. Under Phase II, 56 medical contracts have been issued, with a value of \$25,803,172; as at 15 November, 4 had been approved, for a total \$4,777,768; one was pending, worth \$1,240,488; one worth \$1,059,883 had been placed on hold and a further 25 valued at \$7,676,352 have been processed and are awaiting the availability of funds. The first deliveries from these approvals are expected early in 1998, with the bulk arriving within an estimated period of four to six months later.

25. General medical supplies worth approximately \$34 million had been distributed to governorate departments of health for onward distribution to health facilities. Other arrivals are waiting for quality control testing before distribution. Medical goods received under resolution 986 (1995) were distributed through the existing distribution system in the private sector according to paragraph 4 of distribution plan I for the first time in August. Throughout the reporting period, Kimadia maintained a central buffer stock of between 5 to 10 per cent of selected items to deal with public health emergencies and outbreak of diseases. The Ministry of Health releases supplies from the buffer stock as newly arrived stock becomes available as replacement. A joint Ministry of Health/sectoral observers committee will review the items retained as part of the buffer stocks.

26. In the water and sanitation sector, applications worth \$17,589,252 had been approved under Phase I, representing 73 per cent of the total \$24 million allocation. The first delivery occurred in September and goods worth \$6,181,716 had arrived as at 15 November. These included water-purification chemicals (chlorine gas and alum sulphate), dosing pumps and chlorinators. Ten per cent of the liquid chlorine has been delivered to the Baghdad Water and Sanitation Authority for distribution and 90 per cent to the General Establishment for Water and Sewerage for distribution among the remaining 14 governorates. Since the first delivery of liquid chlorine gas, 445 tons (16 per cent of the total) expected have arrived. The allocation is expected to be completed by March 1998.

27. In the electricity sector, under Phase I, a total of \$23 million out of the total \$36 million allocation had been approved, 3 applications for equipment worth \$1 million remained on hold and 12 applications worth \$4.8 million remain blocked. The first delivery was made on 17 September. Since then, equipment worth \$3.7 million, over 10.5 per cent of the allocation, has been received. It

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has been distributed to the thermal power stations designated to receive inputs pursuant to resolution 986 (1995) under Phase I; distribution equipment consisting of power grid cable and transformers has been distributed to four General Establishment of Electricity Distribution facilities in Baghdad and central, north and south Iraq. According to the Ministry of Industry, the remaining inputs, pursuant to resolution 986 (1995) are expected by September 1998. A further \$36 million has been allocated for this sector for Phase II, under which 17 applications have been submitted to the Security Council Committee.

28. In the agriculture sector, applications worth a total of \$17.1 million were approved under Phase I, representing 71 per cent of the total \$24 million allocation. The first delivery was made in September and as at 15 November, goods worth \$4.1 million (17 per cent) had arrived. The long delivery times necessary for agricultural supplies have been such that some 60 per cent of arrivals (pesticides, harvester spare parts and bee-keeping supplies) missed the summer season and will not be used before March 1998. Applications for agricultural machinery, plant protection and veterinary inputs worth \$18,077,598 have been submitted, representing 75 per cent of the \$24 million Phase II allocation, and a further five contracts are yet to be submitted.

29. In the education sector, applications worth \$8,502,100 had been approved under Phase I, representing 70 per cent of the total \$12 million allocation. The first deliveries missed the start of the school year in September and are not expected until the first term of 1998. It was also not possible to begin with the rehabilitation of 2,000 schools planned in Phase I and II and the production of 75,000 school desks. The production of 7.5 million textbooks has not been initiated because spare parts for printing presses and paper have not yet been procured. These items need to be procured jointly. Under Phase II, 11 applications for educational materials worth \$9,591,153 had been submitted to the Security Council Committee; 10 applications worth \$9,153,234 have been approved.

Implementation of the distribution plan by the United Nations in the three northern governorates

30. In the governorates of Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, implementation for most sectors, in particular resettlement and agriculture, has accelerated over the period of the report. Health supplies, medicines, nutrition and education have all shown recent modest improvements. The first distribution of a full food ration in August was followed by late distributions in September and reduced distributions in October and November. The resumption on 13 October of active hostilities in the three northern governorates has also been a setback to the humanitarian programme. Food distribution continued through local authorities, however, in places where the World Food Programme (WFP) could not reach local ration agents.

31. The security situation in the three governorates deteriorated during the reporting period. In Dahuk, in September, heightening tension and alleged abuses against civilians led over 650 families to flee their homes. In addition, based on WFP registrations and interviews with internally displaced persons, the United Nations Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq

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estimates that a total of up to 10,000 people have been displaced during the period under review.

32. United Nations convoys were fired upon on 29 September, and again on 6 October, in areas of ongoing military operations. Travel on the main road between Erbil and Sulaymaniyah has been periodically disrupted by combat operations and requires prior reconnaissance, coordination and accompanying escort by the United Nations Guards Contingent in Iraq. The local practice of commandeering of private trucks and vehicles by the two fighting forces has sometimes posed difficulties for agencies such as WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which rely heavily on local transport for moving supplies. Interruptions to the electrical power supply to Erbil governorate have had a serious adverse effect on water and sanitation and other essential services in the governorate.

33. The food ration for the three northern governorates is procured under the bulk purchase arrangement by the Government of Iraq. Some improvement in flour deliveries to Sulaymaniyah has occurred as a result of increased output from the Kirkuk mills. Some 320,572 tons of food and related commodities reached WFP warehouses in Kirkuk and Mosul as at 31 October, compared with a total requirement of 310,000 tons. At the same time, efforts to improve the network for onward distribution have continued. Malpractice in the distribution system led to a considerable number of complaints by the beneficiaries, which forced the authorities concerned to take action against about 100 food agents. As a result, there has been a noticeable drop in beneficiary complaints.

34. Shortages in supply at the national level, coupled with local logistical difficulties, resulted in September's ration not being fully delivered until well into November. Continuing shortages in October precluded inclusion of vegetable ghee, salt, soap and about half the entitlement of pulses in that month's ration. Supplies for November appear to be equally uncertain. As mentioned in paragraph 24 of my last report (S/1997/685), government stocks are not available in the north to offset these periodic shortfalls.

35. In the nutrition sector, WFP has continued to provide supplementary feeding to about 328,000 persons, including pregnant and nursing mothers, residents of hospitals and other institutions and returning refugees or internally displaced persons awaiting registration for resolution 986 (1995) food rations. Procurement and delivery of such allocations has commenced as most of the supplementary feeding stocks acquired by WFP prior to the implementation of the resolution have now been expended. Since my last report, UNICEF has distributed an additional 66.3 tons of nutritional supplies to about 25,000 vulnerable children through a network of 13 nutritional rehabilitation centres and 87 primary health care centres. In September and October, training was provided to local authorities, doctors and medical workers in administering and monitoring the programme. A mobile assessment team, formed in September, reported some early improvement in late October in the nutritional status of targeted groups in the northern governorates.

36. Although the quantity of Phase I medicines arriving in the north since my last report has increased from about 3 per cent to 16.2 per cent, the pace of arrival is dependent on the receipt of supplies at the central warehouses in

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Baghdad. Sequencing and prioritization also continue to present difficulties, with basic medicines arriving later than more specialized drugs. Because of its contracting arrangements with the private sector, the World Health Organization (WHO) has not encountered problems with respect to the onward transport of medicines from the governorate warehouses to the 29 hospitals and approximately 400 health care centres in the area. Although not at a satisfactory level, the availability of medicines is beginning to be reflected in increased patient attendance and higher activity rates at laboratories, surgeries and other health care services.

37. Since my last report, the arrival of WHO supplies for upgrading hospital services has risen to over 26 per cent of the Phase I allocation. Discussions with local authorities on Phase II are addressing rehabilitation of health facilities for improving conditions for patients and delivery of services and for overcoming the supply management and storage difficulties experienced by many health facilities. The completion of renovation work at the three main warehouses in the three governorates has resulted in fairly adequate storage conditions for medicines and other supplies.

38. Implementation of the epidemiological surveillance and control programme has also commenced, with 125 physicians and 105 paramedical personnel receiving training in surveillance activities for communicable diseases as well as in improving data collection and reporting.

39. In the water and sanitation sector, UNCF has continued, with the authorities concerned, the lengthy preliminary planning, on-site coordination and procurement activities required to improve water and sanitation facilities, including chlorination of water, in accordance with priorities identified in a survey earlier in 1997. About one third of the project design has been completed. Five per cent of the water and sanitation materials under Phase I had been delivered to governorates as at 7 November, with long lead times involved in obtaining allocation of funds following approval by the Security Council Committee; placing of orders (many prices were considerably higher than anticipated, requiring adjustment to suit authorities' priorities) and time-consuming manufacturing processes. The remaining materials required for the construction and installation of Phase I projects are expected to arrive by June 1998. Installation of the supplies received at project sites are expected to be completed by December 1998. Applications to the Security Council Committee have been submitted and approved for 79 per cent of Phase II commodities.

40. In the agricultural sector, \$20,110,000 was allocated to FAO under Phase I, which was followed by \$26,000,000 under Phase II. Under Phase I, as at 15 November, goods worth \$11.2 million had arrived. Of the \$5.5 million arrivals out of the \$7 million worth of agricultural supplies submitted for approval in the first priority list, 97 per cent did not arrive in time for the 1997 summer planting season and only a limited quantity of agrochemicals was distributed. The impact on the planting season was therefore minimal. Some 75 per cent of summer inputs have now arrived and the unused summer supplies are being held over in storage until their use in next year's season. Winter inputs have begun to arrive and as at 15 November, some 36 per cent of available supplies had been distributed to farmers by FAO. It is expected that a further

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\$5 million worth of winter supplies will arrive by early December, in time for optimal implementation. Some 35 per cent of the expected total shipment of seeds and fungicides have arrived and 14 per cent of the overall winter inputs have already been distributed. At the end of the 1997/98 winter season it is expected that winter crops will have lower production costs, because inputs under resolution 986 (1995) are provided free or at heavily subsidized prices, and resulting higher yields. Additional projects for bee-keeping commenced on 20 October, as well as ongoing livestock health control campaigns.

41. In the electricity sector, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat are responsible for implementation. The programme is intended to improve the transmission and distribution networks as well as to rehabilitate the hydro-electric power stations of Derbandikhan and Dokan to improve the reliability and continuity of the generated output. Under Phase I, applications worth \$20.6 million have been approved out of the total allocation of \$23,270,000 (including \$10.1 million reassigned from the original allocation for winter heating fuel). All applications for Phase I have been submitted to and approved by the Security Council Committee. Applications for \$4 million worth of goods have been submitted under Phase II. The major portion of Phase I equipment is expected to arrive by September 1998 and equipment funded under Phase II is expected to arrive throughout 1999. These unusually long lead times are the result of the need to obtain nearly all of the components from the original manufacturers who will then have to undertake custom engineering. Procurement lists provided by local authorities have also required substantial modifications to specifications. There is concern about the structural condition of the dams. A further external assessment that is urgently required was due before the end of the 180-day period but has now been postponed to 1998 as a result of the recent unstable security situation. Notwithstanding the disruption of the power supply from Sulaymaniyah to Erbil governorate following recent hostilities, United Nations staff have worked with technical personnel in both governorates to maintain momentum in addressing the serious technical difficulties experienced by this sector.

42. UNICEF and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) share the responsibility for supporting education, an area confronted with serious problems, including deterioration of buildings, lack of teaching aids and textbooks, compounded by population shifts and overcrowding in many areas. In addition, since the arrival of food pursuant to resolution 986 (1995), many children have been able to stop employment activities and return to school. Consequently, enrolment rates have increased. As at 15 November, UNICEF had received 22 per cent of its Phase I materials. Approximately 80 per cent of the basic educational supplies received have been distributed to 2,020 primary schools reaching 409,000 students enrolled in the current school year. Fifty per cent of the needs for the production of desks will be covered under Phases I and II; production by UNESCO is under way in Erbil and Dahuk and is expected to start soon in Sulaymaniyeh. Physical rehabilitation of schools will cover 7 per cent of the required needs under Phase I and 13 per cent under Phase II.

43. Under Phase II, UNICEF will assist about 10,000 disadvantaged children, including orphans, the disabled and others who have been abandoned or are unable

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for economic reasons to attend schools. Supplies and materials valued at \$1.8 million have been ordered for children in institutions or camps for internally displaced persons. With the educational authorities, it is also planned to expand the Yafeen school system for drop-out and working children aged between 15 and 18 years under the Department of Education, to provide basic education and skills. A programme for the early detection of disabilities among children has also been begun with health authorities.

44. Full deployment of international staff in September has enabled UNESCO to establish its offices and warehouses, establish a materials tracking system, finalize preparations for the manufacture of school desks, coordinate construction projects with the authorities and commence tendering of contracts. All the UNESCO Phase I allocation has been submitted and 98 per cent approved by the Security Council Committee, and 20.9 per cent of the goods have arrived in northern Iraq. Contracts have been finalized for the rehabilitation and construction projects included in Phase I and production of 7,000 school desks is under way. Implementation planning has also begun with the authorities on the content of professional development and training programmes, which are the second major aspect of UNESCO responsibilities.

45. In paragraph 34 of my last report, I drew attention to the serious problem of internally displaced persons, then numbering about 500,000 persons, or approximately 16 per cent of the population of the three northern governorates. The associated needs for housing and supporting infrastructure are enormous. The shelter sector, assigned to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), comprises a wide range of construction projects, including houses, schools, irrigation channels, access roads, water and sanitation and health facilities. The projects are designed as packages of multisectoral activities that will provide socio-economic support and sustainability for resettlement communities. They will enable internally displaced persons to return with confidence to their villages of origin and to end their situation of dependency. In implementing the programme, Habitat is placing strong emphasis on community participation in all stages of the development of the programme.

46. Between 27 September and 15 November, the estimated value of Phase I contracts approved increased from 36 per cent to 68 per cent, with 26 per cent of construction now under way. Three sanitation projects in areas where internally displaced persons live have been completed. It is estimated that Phase I construction projects will be completed by July 1998 and that Phase II projects will be finished by August 1998. In addition to the specified allocation for resettlement, internally displaced persons continue to benefit from other programmes under resolutions 986 (1995) and 1111 (1997). During the reporting period, Habitat has worked with the authorities concerned to finalize a project list for the \$6 million allocated under Phase II.

47. In the demining sector, under Phase I, the United Nations Office for Project Services was allocated \$2.3 million to initiate a demining programme. The Office has already procured a significant quantity of equipment and vehicles under Phase I, most of which have already been imported into Iraq. Two international staff have recently been deployed, including the programme's Project Coordinator. Unfortunately, implementation has been temporarily

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disrupted by the recent unexpected withdrawal of the implementing partner. The Office is attempting to identify a replacement.

VI. OBSERVATION MECHANISM AND ACTIVITIES

48. The workings of the three tiers of United Nations observation with regard to the food and medical sectors were explained in my previous reports (S/1997/419 and S/1997/685). Annex III shows observation activity by United Nations observers in the reporting period.

49. As a general feature of observation in the 15 governorates, United Nations observers carefully study the distribution system and state of the facilities in each sector and analyse the criteria for the allocation of items allowed by resolution 986 (1995) among the population and across the governorates. All commodities entering Iraq for all sectors are tracked or spot-checked from the point of entry, or the relevant central warehouses, to the regional/governorate warehouses, intermediary storages or processing plants, end-user facilities, sites and individual beneficiaries. In the process, all relevant documentation, as well as computer records, are carefully examined against the specifications and quantities of the items under various "comm" numbers, allocation plans and distribution schedules. Ledger accounts and electronic data thus obtained are verified against the inventories of items under observation, through regular, but unannounced, physical stock counts. The findings are then evaluated and synthesized and general conclusions are drawn concerning the three aspects of the mandate of the observation mechanism. All deficiencies and discrepancies are accurately interpreted and reported. In addition, observers have increasingly, albeit informally, endeavoured to propose short- and long-term remedial action with regard to the anomalies.

50. In the process, United Nations observers have developed and further enhanced their observation and tracking methodology, tools, database, analysis and reporting. These have enabled the observation mechanism to document tracking, check and record physical stocks and assess the impact. The document tracking element involves the monitoring of the supply of commodities from the raising of orders by the Government of Iraq, to the Security Council Committee clearance, shipping of commodities, authentication by the Lloyd's Register and the receipt of goods by the Government. The checks of the physical stock accounting records involve tracking of items throughout the distribution and utilization phases. The impact assessment involves the collection of data, interviewing beneficiaries and the analysis of benchmark figures from the pre-sanctions period and the sanctions period both before and after resolution 986 (1995). Special methodologies have been developed for tracking the dual-use items in each sector.

51. Owing to the fact that United Nations agencies and programmes are in charge of the implementation process in the three northern governorates, observation activities acquire a dual character of technical assistance and spot checks of intermediary distributors and beneficiaries. In the food sector, international United Nations observers and WFP national assistants have maintained rigorous scrutiny of all aspects of distribution under resolution 986 (1995). For the period between July and 12 November, some 26,523 food and flour agents were

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interviewed, as were some 53,046 individuals representing up to 424,368 family members. In the medical sector, between 5 June and 15 November 1997, observers carried out 3,009 observations in the health facilities, including central and governorate warehouses and sub-warehouses, hospitals, clinics and health centres. Particular attention has been paid to the utilization of private pharmacies as a means of distributing drugs allowed by resolution 986 (1995) and special studies are under way to assemble essential baseline data with regard to both infrastructure and epidemiology. Whereas the low rate of initial receipts allowed intensive observation of items, the accelerating pace has led to the adoption of a more selective approach both to the items observed and to visits to health facilities.

52. With the arrival of resolution 986 (1995) inputs in almost all sectors, the range of observation has increased. In the water and sanitation sector, as at 15 November, United Nations observers had conducted 102 observations at central and governorate warehouses and water and sewage treatment plants. Some 30 per cent of facilities designated to receive resolution 986 (1995) inputs had been visited in order to assess the state and readiness of these facilities to store/utilize those supplies. In order to meet the concerns of the Security Council Committee to ensure the authorized use of chlorine gas supplies, United Nations observers paid particularly close attention to the receipt, storage and utilization of chlorine gas, as well as the dispatch of the empty cylinders to Turkey. In the education sector, United Nations observers have undertaken pre-implementation visits to school furniture workshops, the Ministry of Education's Printing Press in Baghdad, its central warehouse and 87 schools in central and southern governorates.

53. In general, United Nations observers report that they continue to be granted ready access to facilities and records on request. They have enjoyed full freedom of movement throughout the country. However, United Nations observers continue to report frustration expressed by beneficiaries owing to the late and erratic arrival of foodstuffs as well as complaints about the low quality and quantity of some foodstuffs, and the continuing shortage of medicines, education supplies and electricity. Some beneficiaries have declined to be interviewed in protest at the perceived responsibility of the United Nations for their difficulties.

VII. FINDINGS ON EFFECTIVENESS, EQUITABILITY AND ADEQUACY

Effectiveness

54. The erratic arrivals of foodstuffs have led to the reduction in the amounts of some commodities distributed, as shown in annex I. The Ministry of Trade has been obliged to shift stocks between warehouses at short notice to meet shortfalls. In the reporting period, food distribution to beneficiaries spilled over into the following month. Ration agents have continued to make multiple visits to collect their allocations, leading to ongoing complaints about additional transport costs.

55. The processing and distribution of flour was again subject to marked difficulties. Insufficient grain stocks, erratic power supplies, inadequate

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back-up generators and shortages of spares caused the closure of up to 10 out of the 109 mills at any given time. This, in addition to late arrival of wheat grain, led to delays in October's distribution, which was completed only around 8 November.

56. In the health sector, United Nations observers noted continued improvements in the reporting period in record keeping at many health facilities, including private pharmacies. United Nations observers have continued to bring to the attention of the Ministry of Health the difficulties experienced by most governorate health facilities in collecting commodities under resolution 986 (1995) in a timely or appropriate fashion. Transport problems continue to hamper the regular flow of medicines and medical supplies from the Kimadia warehouses to the governorates and on to health facilities, which may take up to several weeks. In addition, the random and partial arrival of medicines under Phase I continues to be a constraint as regards their efficient use in the provision of health care. The weekly Ministry of Health/United Nations informal coordination meeting has now begun to keep track of corrective actions undertaken in response to observers' comments.

57. Under Phase II, the Ministry of Health is anticipating the repair of major infrastructure defects in up to 113 hospitals, which is expected to improve conditions for both health personnel and patients. Despite efforts to solve distribution problems, with the increasing volume of arrivals, a risk remains that the health facilities' transport arrangements will continue to deteriorate unless effective means are provided.

58. With regard to water and sanitation inputs, United Nations observers reported that those supplies which have been distributed to date have been transported efficiently to end-users and that all documentation has been properly maintained. Nevertheless, resolution 986 (1995) inputs to assist in water purification are insufficient for the sector's needs. The distribution plan prepared by the water authorities was based on the water and sanitation database for requirements of equipment and spare parts established and updated by UNICEF and a collaborating partner.

59. With the delays in the arrival of water and sanitation supplies and the relatively small allocation to this sector, there is hardly any measurable improvement so far. Within the limited available resources under Phases I and II, the strategy followed in drawing up the distribution plans gave priority (a) to enhancing the quality of water in all existing plants by providing liquid chlorine gas (the quantity arriving under Phases I and II covers the national requirements for a nine-month period), representing about 6 per cent of the national requirement for alum sulphate and chlorine powder; (b) improving the performance of 164 water-treatment plants, 279 compact water-treatment plants, 22 water-boosting stations, 48 sewage pumping stations and 10 sewage-treatment plants by 15 to 35 per cent through provision of certain urgently needed supplies; (c) improving the state of the existing water distribution network by 8 per cent through provision of 96 kilometres of pipes and fittings; (d) enhancing the performance of the sewage disposal system by 7 per cent through the procurement of 47 sewage tankers and sewer declogging vehicles; and (e) finally, enhancing water quality control and the monitoring and follow-up system by procurement of vehicles.

60. In the agricultural sector, United Nations observers have surveyed all 45 central and governorate warehouses of the Ministry of Agriculture that will store resolution 986 (1995) inputs. It was assessed that storage facilities for mechanical inputs and agro-chemicals were adequate. However, there is concern over the functionality of electricity, cold storage facilities and transport available for the cold-chain distribution of veterinary vaccines and thermo-sensitive drugs. During the survey, concerned officials were requested to store resolution 986 (1995) inputs separately from other supplies, in separate warehouses where possible, and with dedicated record keeping ledgers. The Ministry of Agriculture is in the process of revising the allocation plans for agricultural supplies on the basis of in-country arrivals. The 60 per cent of arrivals that missed the 1997 summer season will be stored until the following season.

61. In the electricity sector, the end-users for most items are specified in the contracts, so have been sent immediately to their final destination after they have been checked at the central warehouse. Supplies for the repair of distribution lines and other general purpose materials, such as high-voltage cables and transformers, will be distributed according to allocation plans drawn up by the General Establishment for Electricity Distribution. The allocations reflect the most urgent priority needs for the electricity sector. Efficiency was hampered by the complex nature of the sector and by the arrival of supplies in an uncoordinated manner.

62. In the education sector, pre-observation visits by United Nations observers to schools and facilities have confirmed that the sectoral allocation plan and necessary warehousing and transport arrangements are in place to ensure effective distribution once supplies arrive throughout the 15 central and southern governorates. In the three northern governorates, in the reporting period, all 2,020 primary schools included in the distribution plan under resolution 986 (1995) have received student and teacher/classroom kits.

63. In the resettlement sector, in the three northern governorates, Habitat has appraised, designed and tendered 70 per cent of the projects considered under Phase I of resolution 986 (1995). Approximately 20 per cent of the projects are now under implementation and activities are well within their originally planned implementation schedule. This satisfactory implementation rate has been achieved despite constraints created by the initial irregular allocation of operational resources and the lengthy procedure for obtaining contract committee approval from headquarters at Nairobi.

Equitability

64. In the health sector, United Nations observers report that because of the random arrival of supplies, to date a disproportionate amount of medicines and medical supplies have been received for specialized centres. As a result out of some 40 items normally provided to health centres with resident doctors, only some 4 or 5 had been provided from resolution 986 (1995) supplies by 15 November. Because of this situation, the Ministry of Health stopped distribution to private pharmacies during the month of October, giving priority to the public sector.

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65. In the water and sanitation sector, resolution 986 (1995) supplies have been distributed according to allocation plans drawn up by the respective water authorities of the 15 governorates on the basis of population and existing water network needs.

66. The distribution plan for the agricultural machinery and spare parts inputs has been supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture for each governorate. Variances may occur to the actual physical distribution as a result of changes in cropping patterns, varying food demands, weather restrictions, location of weed, insect and disease infestations, future machinery malfunctions that were not foreseen, the number of contracts approved and/or blocked, plus seasonal machinery activities (e.g. the majority of harvesters move to the south for the early harvest and migrate north as the crops ripen and become ready for harvest). Logically, the larger sprayers (1,000- and 400-litre) will be distributed to the larger-scale farmers and the smaller sprayers (100-litre and knapsack) will be distributed to the smaller-scale farmers. Currently, the distribution of ground sprayers is complicated by the need for inspection before distribution, resulting from their dual-purpose classification. Only 6 per cent of the mechanical inputs have arrived and they are still in the process of distribution; final distribution figures are therefore currently incomplete.

67. In the resettlement sector, resources have been equitably allocated to the targeted group of internally displaced persons. Programme planning and project selection is based on the commitment of communities and local institutions to support and participate in programme activities.

68. Although shelter and human settlements rehabilitation needs in the 15 governorates are similar to if not more pressing than those in the three northern governorates, they have not been covered by the provisions of Phases I and II of resolution 986 (1995). This lacuna has resulted in the gradual and systematic breakdown of infrastructure services in the 15 governorates and in a sharp increase in unattended shelter needs among the most vulnerable sectors of the population. Equity between the 15 governorates and the 3 northern governorates has not been achieved in this sector.

Adequacy

69. The UNICEF multiple indicator cluster survey, conducted in 1996 by a team of international experts commissioned by the central statistical organizations and UNICEF in the 15 governorates, indicated that the rate of acute malnutrition or wasting in children of up to five years old was 11 per cent, chronic malnutrition, which results in stunting, affected 31 per cent and 26 per cent were underweight. Two additional nutritional status surveys, conducted by the Nutrition Research Institute with active UNICEF participation and supervised by international observers in the 15 governorates in April and October 1997, indicated that the situation of general malnutrition of infants had not improved since the multiple indicator cluster survey. Likewise, a FAO/WFP assessment conducted in June 1997 in Baghdad and Kerbala confirmed high levels of malnutrition in children and in adults.

70. The current food ration of 2,030 kilocalories and, in particular, its composition fall far short of meeting the nutritional needs of the Iraqi

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population. This is particularly valid since nutritional security is contingent upon a host of interrelated factors, such as safe water and available medicine, which are grossly inadequate at the moment. The current ration, even if it is distributed completely and in a timely manner, cannot address the chronic malnutrition and energy deficiency in adults. In order to improve the current serious situation, an enhanced ration is required.

71. Under Phase I, spares for mills worth \$2,846,451 were authorized out of a total \$17,074,909 allocation for food-handling equipment. In September the first delivery of milling spares was received by the State Company for Grain Processing and a total worth \$267,032 have been received so far; these will be distributed according to the allocation plan. These spares meet some of the requirements of mills and would help in sustaining the current productivity levels. Of the remaining \$2,579,419 worth of Phase I spares for mills, a sizeable portion is expected to arrive by March 1998. To prevent further deterioration of milling capacity and to facilitate the timely distribution of flour to ration agents, a wide range of milling spares is required for over 35 mills as a priority requirement, including expendable items for all the 109 mills. Under Phase II, an additional \$36 million has been allocated for food-processing spare parts and equipment. In both Phases spare parts for bakeries have been included.

72. In the health sector, United Nations observers regularly report an exceptionally serious deterioration in the health infrastructure: a high infant mortality rate and high rates of morbidity and mortality in general, poor and inadequate storage conditions for supplies, an unreliable supply of electricity and back-up generators, faulty or non-functioning air-conditioning, defective cold-storage, interrupted water supplies, broken/leaking sewage systems and non-functioning hospital waste disposal systems. With such poor services the utilization of new equipment and other inputs under resolution 986 (1995) would result in much reduced benefits. Inputs under the resolution in the health sector will remain of limited impact if other related areas, such as proper treatment of water supply and sewage, electricity, improved quality of food rations and critical environmental problems, are not adequately addressed.

73. A survey conducted by WHO in early November 1997 in the 3 northern governorates and 5 randomly selected governorates among the other 15 showed that out of 96 per cent of patients interviewed to whom treatment had been prescribed, only 39 per cent had received all the prescribed drugs and for 28 per cent of them prescribed drugs were not available in the health facilities visited. Sixty per cent of those interviewed expressed dissatisfaction with the services provided and 89.5 per cent with the non-availability of medicine, while 11 per cent complained about the non-availability of diagnostic services such as laboratory tests.

74. United Nations observers report that supplies of drugs delivered to date are inadequate, uneven and, in some cases, inconsistent. Whereas one of the items delivered to date for the treatment of a chronic disease has been estimated to provide a year's supply, those for the treatment of chronic disease complications are estimated by Iraqi health professionals to be sufficient for only two to seven weeks. As for supplies to treat acute respiratory disease and

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diarrhoea, associated with 50 per cent of mortality among children under five, deliveries have been grossly insufficient.

75. The 102 visits to project sites by United Nations observers and the extensive information database collected monthly over the last two years by UNICEF and a collaborating partner indicate a shortage of funds under Phases I and II in the 15 governorates to cover the most urgent spare parts needed for all the 210 sophisticated urban and 1,200 rural water treatment plants and 10 sewage treatment plants and for immediate repair and maintenance of the large pipe network system (both water and sewage) in an urbanized society (70 per cent of the population). Moreover, additional special vehicles such as water and sewage tankers and mechanical and electrical equipment for completed work projects are needed. A total of \$600 million is estimated by the Government of Iraq as necessary to meet the most urgent needs described above.

76. In the agricultural sector, inputs under resolutions 986 (1995) and 1111 (1997) will assist the Ministry of Agriculture in its efforts to increase food production and security. Clearly the allocation under resolution 986 (1995) cannot ensure that more than a small percentage of agricultural equipment is maintained or brought back into service owing to the small allocation in comparison to the number of machines. Under Phase I, \$2,705,531.00 was allocated to spares for 7,857 tractors (\$344.34 per machine) and \$401,141.55 was allocated to spares for 3,710 combine harvesters (\$108.12 per machine), as well as \$3,443,304.00 for new tractors. An allocation plan exists for the new tractors and the spares will be distributed on a needs basis once the need is verified. With regard to pesticides and insecticides, it is expected that inputs under resolution 986 (1995) authorized to date will enable the treatment of 250,000 to 500,000 hectares, depending on infestation levels and the number of applications. Both the adequacy and effectiveness of those supplies depend to an extent on the use of appropriate delivery systems. In this context, the United Nations observation mechanism has provided assurances to members of the Security Council Committee that spares for agricultural helicopters and spraying equipment will be subject to rigorous United Nations monitoring. To assess the adequacy and effectiveness of inputs under resolution 986 (1995), an extensive and meaningful impact study must be conducted over one or two seasons to ascertain the total effect of inputs on the agricultural sector.

77. In the field of veterinary medicine, the reduction of the agricultural sector's \$30 to \$24 million under Phase I meant that veterinary supplies had to be reduced by 25 per cent, from \$4 to \$3 million. The Ministry of Agriculture decided to drop veterinary equipment from their procurement list owing to lack of funds but to maintain veterinary drugs and vaccines. This choice of inputs is aimed at maintaining productivity of all livestock and at safeguarding the higher-producing exotic dairy breeds and cross-breeds from one of the two most contagious infectious diseases of cattle that has been present in Iraq: foot-and-mouth disease. The procurement list also includes sufficient vaccine for the protection of the entire poultry population from the damaging Mareck's disease and an initial quantity of vaccine (followed by a second procurement under Phase II) for the enterotoxaemia disease, which affects sheep and goats. Other vaccines are produced locally, but their immunogenic potential is impaired owing to lack of materials and the excessive age of the mother seed. The

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distribution of vaccines is at present at risk because of the poor state of the cold-chain infrastructure and available refrigerated transportation. Assessment of the incidence and control of A category infectious diseases (International Office of Epizootics classification) is not possible under the present allocation permitted by resolution 986 (1995), and no guarantee can be given as regards their spread to and from neighbouring countries.

78. In the electricity sector, following the installation and utilization of inputs authorized under Phases I and II, a small increase can be expected in the output of those power stations which receive the supplies. However, the technical assessment by the Government of Iraq, confirmed by United Nations observation, suggests that the increase will be offset by the rate of deterioration in other power stations and parts of the distribution network that have not benefited by then from inputs under resolutions 986 (1995) and 1111 (1997). Thus output and distribution in 1998 are expected to be lower than in 1997. It is easier to assess the impact of specific equipment distributed in the reporting period on the units or systems in which they are installed. The corten steel baskets for heating air gases at Baiji power stations are expected to last two years instead of the six months that was the operational life of locally produced substitutes.

79. In the education sector, a substantial proportion of children (about 25 per cent) are absent from primary school, and only 68 per cent of six-year-olds actually entered school in 1996, with a large disparity between rural and urban, 53 per cent and 75 per cent, respectively. United Nations observations conducted in 87 schools and a detailed infrastructure survey by UNICEF in mid-1997 of an additional 150 schools showed a severe shortage of desks, resulting in an average of four pupils sharing a desk for two and approximately 50 per cent of the students sitting on the floor, lack of teaching aids, buildings in dilapidated condition and a lack of operational water and sanitation facilities. United Nations observers estimate that the \$18 million allocated for the primary education sector under Phases I and II in the 15 governorates will meet only 15 to 20 per cent of the most urgent requirements of the sector, namely, provision of textbooks, school desks and physical school rehabilitation. In view of the substantial budget shortfall, the Ministry of Education has taken immediate measures such as the recycling of primary and secondary textbooks from previous years. Non-formal education schools should be expanded to attain minimum basic learning for school drop-outs, street children and working children.

80. The resources provided for rehabilitation and resettlement under Phases I and II are minimal in relation to the needs of the target population. In addition, previous funding coming from other donors in this field has been discontinued, leaving assistance for resettlement relying almost entirely on the resolution 986 (1995) mechanism. Because of the present level of funding, a major improvement of the situation of internally displaced persons in northern Iraq should not be expected and the actions undertaken will remain mere palliatives.

81. In the area of vulnerable groups, UNICEF and WFP have been implementing a supplementary feeding programme countrywide to reach children and adults suffering from malnutrition. It is recognized in the various surveys undertaken

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that malnutrition is a serious problem affecting all segments of the population. One third of children under 5 years of age and one quarter of men and women under 26 years of age are malnourished. Other age groups are also affected. United Nations agencies therefore feel that a new food basket with higher energy/protein/micronutrient content is required for the whole population. For persons who are still malnourished in spite of an improved food basket, an opportunity to be screened at the health centre level to obtain therapeutic feeding or food supplements or both, as well as nutrition education, is being provided. UNICEF is also involved in expanding the Yafeen school system for school drop-outs and street children and working children with flexible school schedules, a condensed version of the primary school curriculum, skill training and vocational education.

82. In paragraph 58 of my last report I had stated that, after extensive consultations, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq had informed me that, since no additional resources had been authorized under resolution 1111 (1997), the needs of vulnerable groups would be met outside the framework of the resolution. In approving the new distribution plan, I had informed the Government of Iraq that the United Nations accepts its assurances as a commitment that the necessary additional resources would be available for vulnerable groups in the 15 governorates. The Government's position has remained unchanged and no information has been provided on action taken by it regarding the vulnerable groups.

VIII. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

83. In my previous reports I have drawn attention to the exceptional and unprecedented complexity of the programme. While the United Nations has long experience in implementing humanitarian programmes during periods of peace, conflict and post-conflict situations, it should be emphasized that the humanitarian programme pursuant to resolution 986 (1995) is unique and is being implemented within the context of a sanctions regime with all its attendant political and commercial dimensions. Nevertheless, we must bear in mind the human dimension in implementing the programme to meet the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people.

84. I regret to report that, despite the ongoing implementation of resolutions 986 (1995) and 1111 (1997), the population of Iraq continues to face a serious nutritional and health situation and there is an urgent need to contain the risk of a further deterioration, as indicated in the present report. The slow and erratic pace at which humanitarian inputs arrive in Iraq has been very unsatisfactory. At the close of Phase II, there are still outstanding deliveries under Phase I, and the overwhelming majority of Phase II inputs have yet to be submitted, processed and/or approved. Although I welcome the considerable improvements made in the approval process under Phase II, much remains to be done to ensure that this results in an overall increase in the speed of implementation of the programme.

85. It is clear that there is an urgent need to undertake a systematic review of the whole process of contracting, processing of applications, approvals, procurement and shipment and distribution of the items concerned. This applies

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to goods procured both by the Government of Iraq and by the United Nations system. There is also a need to review the operating difficulties of the distribution systems, in particular those related to the food and health sectors, and the extent to which the deterioration of basic infrastructure in other sectors is undermining the value of humanitarian inputs.

86. The Council will also appreciate the necessity of reviewing the nutritional value of the current food basket both in relation to the general population and also to the specific, pressing needs of those most at risk of malnutrition. United Nations observers have repeatedly stressed the extent to which a genuine improvement in the nutritional status of the population also depends on concomitant improvements in other sectors.

87. I am conscious of the extent to which initial hopes of resolution 986 (1995) have created expectations that are difficult, if not impossible, to meet. With the benefit of almost a year's experience in implementing the programme, it may be timely to re-emphasize the importance of realism and pragmatism. Even if all supplies arrived on time, what is being provided under resolutions 986 (1995) and 1111 (1997) would be insufficient to address, even as a temporary measure, all the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people. Moreover, in view of identified needs that remain unmet, I appeal to the international community to continue humanitarian programmes throughout the country.

88. In the light of the above observations, there are a variety of initiatives that ought to be taken in order to ensure achievement of the objectives of resolutions 986 (1995) and 1111 (1997). Given the scale of urgent humanitarian requirements in Iraq, the Security Council may wish to re-examine the adequacy of the revenues as envisaged by resolutions 986 (1995) and 1111 (1997) and to consider the possibility of increasing those revenues to meet Iraq's priority humanitarian requirements. In order to assist the Council, I have requested the Office of the Iraq Programme, taking into full account the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the memorandum of understanding, to review with the assistance of all concerned the priority requirements in all relevant sectors, with particular emphasis on enhancing the efficiency and adequacy of the distribution plan.

89. In order to ensure that authorized supplies are received in a timely manner, I have also directed the Office of the Iraq Programme to formulate recommendations that identify and address concerns over processing and supply issues, in particular to devise a system that ensures that interrelated applications are clearly identified as such and brought to the attention of the Security Council Committee.

90. I intend to submit a supplementary report to the Council in the early part of 1998, giving my observations and recommendations following the completion of the above-mentioned programme and process reviews.

91. I welcome the efforts made by the Security Council Committee to refine and clarify its working procedures; I encourage the Committee to go further in that direction in order to expedite the approval process. The Secretariat stands ready to assist the Committee, as appropriate.

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92. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the dedication and commitment of all staff members of the United Nations system involved in the implementation of the programme, under complex and, at times, difficult conditions. I also wish to express my appreciation to the Government of Iraq for its continued cooperation.

93. In view of continuing humanitarian needs, I recommend that the Security Council extend the provisions of resolution 986 (1995) for a further six-month period.

ANNEX I

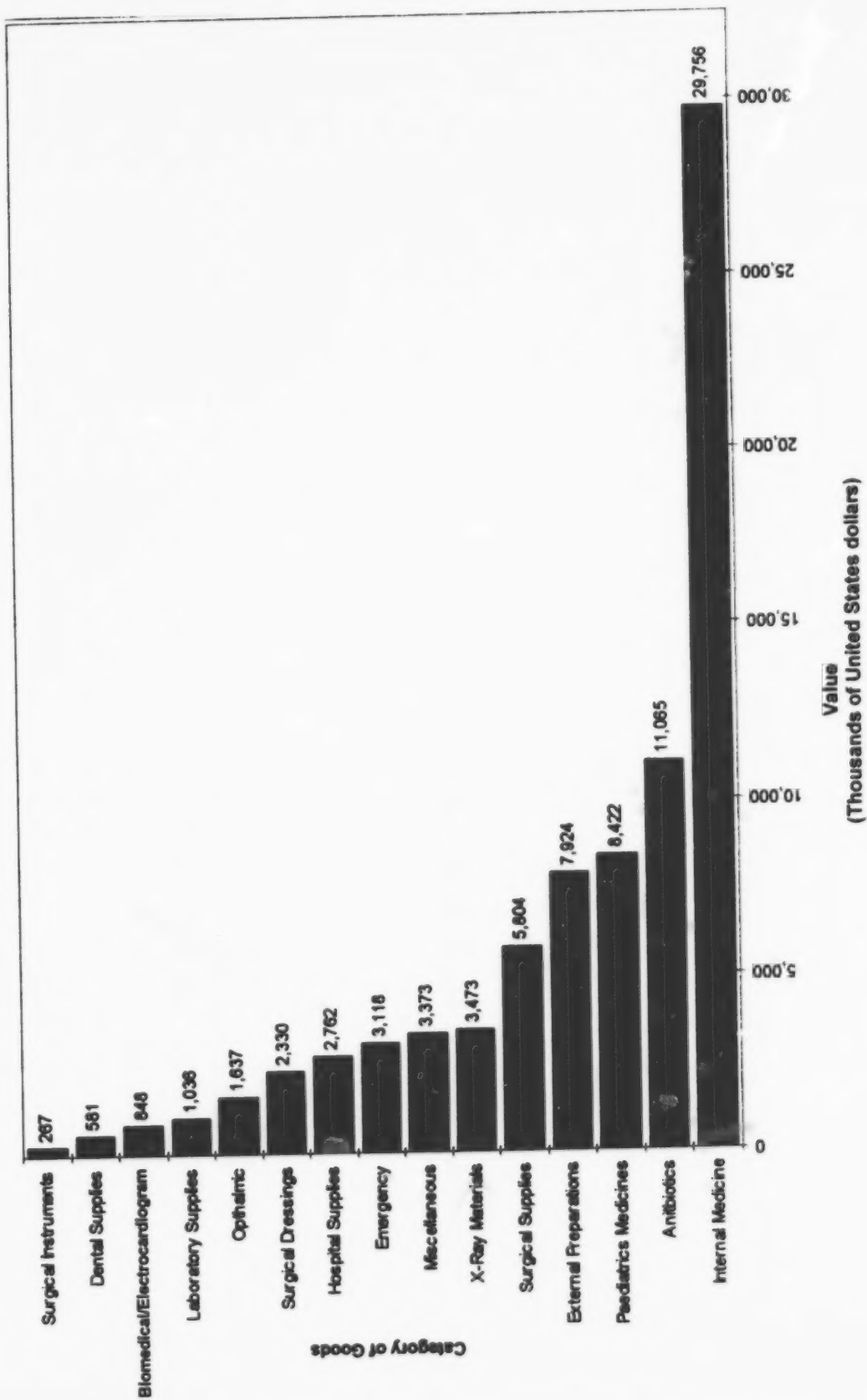
Food commodity arrivals, distributed and stock balance, as at 15 November 1997
and ration scale implemented

Commodity	Cumulative arrivals	Quantity distributed as at 15 Nov. 1997	Stock balance available	Ration scale		Ration scale implemented					
				Govern-ment of Iraq (GOI)	Resolu-tion of 986 (1995)	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Tons											
(Kilograms)											
Wheat	1 652 703.00	1 642 775.07	9 927.93	7.00	9.00	986	986	986	986	986	986
Rice	333 353.00	313 814.74	19 538.26	1.25	2.50	GOI	986	986	986	986	986
Pulses	122 164.00	110 883.66	11 280.34	-	1.00	986	986*	986	986	986*	-
Vegetable oil	141 051.00	127 459.65	13 591.35	0.75	1.00	986	986	986	986	GOI	986*
Sugar	248 693.00	217 083.06	31 609.94	0.50	2.00	GOI	986	986	986	986	986
Tea	16 959.00	15 649.55	1 309.45	0.10	0.15	GOI	986	986	986	986	986*
Infant formula	8 103.00	5 853.52	2 249.48	1.80	2.70	986	986	986	986	986	986
Salt	19 231.00	15 835.82	3 395.18	-	0.15	986	986	986	986	-	986*
Toilet soap	31 220.00	29 683.17	1 536.83	0.15	0.25	986	986	986	986	GOI	986*
Detergents	38 823.00	38 323.00	500.00	0.25	0.35	GOI	986	986	986	986	-
Total	2 612 300.00	2 517 361.24	94 938.76								

* Reduced ration scale.

ANNEX II

Medical supplies received by 15 November 1997, by category and value



ANNEX III

Observation coverage during the period from 5 June to 15 November 1997

A. Observation coverage by sector

Agency	Sector						Total
	Food	Medicine	Agriculture	Electricity	Water/ sanitation	Education	
Geographical observation unit	23 472	1 421	2	7	14	6	24 922
United Nations Children's Fund	-	-	-	-	93	87	180
World Health Organization	-	1 588	-	-	-	-	1 588
World Food Programme*	149 090	-	-	-	-	-	149 090
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	-	-	79	-	-	-	79
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
United Nations Development Programme/Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat	-	-	-	15	-	-	15
Total	172 562	3 009	81	22	107	99	175 880

* Includes 144,652 observations by national assistants.

B. Observation coverage by United Nations international observers

Governorate	Food sector		Medical sector		Total, food and medical	
	Geographical observation unit	World Food Programme	Geographical observation unit	World Health Organization	Geographical	Sectoral
Ninawa	1 455	324	88	65	1 543	389
Ta'mim	2 051	176	113	74	2 164	250
Baghdad	2 592	721	217	280	2 809	1 001
Salah ad Din	1 616	206	80	79	1 696	285
Diyala	1 291	327	73	26	1 364	353
Anbar	1 438	280	94	45	1 532	325
Babil	1 269	460	86	89	1 355	549
Karbala	1 300	254	86	76	1 386	330
Najaf	1 129	246	110	112	1 239	358
Qadisiya	1 029	215	74	32	1 103	247
Muthanna	929	181	57	93	986	274
Basrah	2 001	280	108	55	2 109	335
Maysan	2 061	108	58	29	2 119	137
Dhi Qar	1 295	177	64	82	1 359	259
Wasit	1 758	218	76	107	1 834	325
Subtotal, south and centre	23 214	4 173	1 384	1 244	24 598	5 417
Dahuk	71	122	4	118	75	240
Erbil	124	92	21	148	145	240
Sulaymaniyah	73	64	12	78	85	142
Subtotal, north	268	278	37	344	305	622
Grand total	23 482	4 451	1 421	1 588	24 903	6 039
						30 942



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/936
29 November 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 NOVEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 24 to 27 November 1997 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance and engaged in acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

You are requested to intervene with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

These actions continue to alarm the civilian population and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek legal compensation for the damage being inflicted on the Iraqi people and the Iraqi State by these actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex concerning violations of Iraq's airspace circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Violations of Iraq's airspace and damage caused,
24 to 27 November 1997

1. In the northern region 76 sorties were flown, at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Zakho, Irbil, Tall Afar, Baibo, Kalak and Ayn Sifni.
2. In the southern region 292 sorties were flown, at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Ushbayjah, Chalabiyah, Afak, Salman, Busayyah, Qurnah, Chabaish, Shinafiyah, Basra, Taqtaqanah, Lasaf, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Rifa'i and Rumaythah.
3. At 0835 hours on 25 November 1997, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraq's airspace in the south of the country. At 1100 hours, the aircraft left in the direction of Kuwait.
4. At 1047 hours and 1053 hours on 21 November 1997, United States aircraft violated Iraq's airspace over the area of Umm Qasr.
5. At 1930 hours and 1945 hours on 22 November 1997, United States aircraft violated Iraq's airspace over the area of Umm Qasr.
6. At 0935 hours on 26 November 1997, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraq's airspace in the south of the country. At 1125 hours, the aircraft left in the direction of Kuwait.
7. At 0828 hours on 27 November 1997, a formation comprising two United States aircraft broke the sound barrier over west Basra.



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1997/937
29 November 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 NOVEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 27 November 1997 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the fundamental principles which Iraq views as vital to the rigorous and comprehensive implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex containing the letter from the Foreign Minister circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Letter dated 27 November 1997 from the Minister for Foreign
Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

Only a few days remain before the conclusion of the 180 day period marking the second phase of the Memorandum of Understanding between Iraq and the United Nations. The objective of the Memorandum of Understanding is to provide humanitarian relief to the Iraqi population, who are suffering as a result of the total embargo to which they have been subjected for over seven years.

On the basis of what we have observed during two phases of implementation of the Memorandum, we should like to speak frankly about the true state of affairs of what has come to be called the "oil for food" deal. We do this now, because when the second phase ends on 4 December 1997, 360 days, or two of the periods provided for under Security Council resolution 986 (1995), will have passed since the initial phase began to be implemented. Despite the length of time that has passed, several contracts under the first phase have yet to be executed. Some 40 contracts remain on hold and a further 46 contracts have been blocked. These contracts all relate to essential humanitarian supplies for urgent civilian needs. Some contracts are for the purchase of tyres and batteries for trucks used to transport food supplies to all the governorates in the country. Others are for the purchase of ambulances and other materials which are manifestly for the essential humanitarian needs of the Iraqi population.

Everyone knows that the major obstacle to the execution of contracts under the first phase of the Memorandum of Understanding is the position of the United States of America, as presented by its representative on the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) using pretexts and excuses that have absolutely no logical or legal justification. The United States of America insists on blocking contracts for materials that are provided for under the Distribution Plan drawn up as a result of consultations and coordination between the Iraqi authorities responsible for the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding and the specialized agencies of the United Nations operating in Iraq. That Plan was adopted with your approval.

By continuing to delay these contracts without any legal justification, the United States representative is flouting the rules governing the work of the United Nations and is exacerbating the suffering of the Iraqi people by denying them the means to meet their most basic and essential humanitarian needs.

Things have not improved during the second phase, which is due to end on 4 December 1997. Some contracts are still on hold and others have yet to be processed by the secretariat of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) so that they can be presented to members of the Committee for a decision.

The export of Iraqi oil within the stipulated limits must be completed on the date mentioned above. If the procedure for dealing with contracts proceeds

as hitherto, it will take three or four times the amount of time originally envisaged for the implementation of the second purchase and distribution plan.

I should like to draw your attention to the part played by two members of the secretariat of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) who are responsible for the handling of applications and who have obstructed the processing of contracts by failing to include them in the Status List and delaying their distribution to members of the Committee for a decision. This matter requires your urgent and effective intervention, particularly since the two members involved (from the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) are nationals of States which have shown unambiguous hostility towards Iraq and the Iraqi people. The behaviour of these persons contravenes United Nations rules and regulations on the impartiality and independence of United Nations staff and violates the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. If these persons are allowed to continue dealing with contracts in this manner, the fate of 22 million Iraqis will be subject to the whims of two biased international civil servants whose primary objective, backed by the position taken by the United States representative on the Committee, is to delay and impede the processing of contracts. As a result of this behaviour and despite the low level of technology required for the food basket, in the past 11 months the Government of Iraq has been able to distribute all rations on only one occasion. This situation has been confirmed in reports submitted to you by United Nations agencies operating in Iraq.

The Government of Iraq believes that the time has come to address the serious flaws in the process for administering and executing contracts. Such flaws constitute a basic violation of the Security Council resolutions relating to the oil for food and medicines deal, a deal which the United States of America falsely claims was instituted to ease the suffering of the Iraqi people.

The problem is not only the financial ceiling imposed under the Memorandum of Understanding, which certain parties are saying ought to be raised, but the processing of contracts for humanitarian supplies. Progress on this score has been extremely slow during the latest phase, as a result of the obstructive behaviour of the United States representative on the Committee which has given the lead to the two members of the secretariat who have delayed the examination of contracts and their presentation to members of the Committee for a decision.

Iraq strongly urges you, in your capacity as sponsor of the Memorandum of Understanding, to take the necessary steps to complete the processing of all contracts on hold from the first and second phases of the Memorandum, and affirms the need for the rigorous and comprehensive implementation of the Distribution Plan within the allocated 180 day period.

We believe that in order to complete this task the following fundamental principles should be applied:

1. The export of oil and the import of humanitarian supplies should be completed within the 180 day period.
2. The principle of equivalence between operations for the export of oil and those for the import of humanitarian supplies should be applied.

/...

3. A simple notification procedure should be used for approving purchase contracts for materials that conform to the categorized list approved by the Secretary-General.

Unless these principles are applied, we shall be unable to overcome the obstacles which the United States representative has put in our way through repeated exercise of the right of veto in order to block contracts. We presented a detailed report on these issues to Mr. Benon Sevan, the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme, during his recent visit to Iraq and I believe he briefed you on the matter.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq is confident that you will do your utmost to attend to this matter in accordance with your mandate and responsibilities under Security Council resolutions and the Memorandum of Understanding. As we told Mr. Sevan, Iraq wishes for nothing more than the faithful and rigorous implementation of the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding, which represents the minimum that can be done to ease the suffering of the Iraqi people and distribute food and medicine to them.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/938
1 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 NOVEMBER 1997 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that Mr. Kai Eide, my Special Representative and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, will relinquish his post on 15 January 1998. I wish to place on record my deep appreciation of the way in which Mr. Eide has carried out his important assignment.

To succeed Mr. Eide, it is my intention to appoint Ms. Elizabeth Rehn (Finland). She will take up her appointment on 16 January 1998.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN





Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/939
1 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 November 1997 (S/1997/938) concerning your intention to appoint Ms. Elizabeth Rehn (Finland) as your Special Representative and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the intention contained in your letter. They also take this opportunity to join you in expressing deep appreciation for the exemplary way in which Mr. Eide has carried out his important assignment.

(Signed) Fernando BERROCAL SOTO
President of the Security Council



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

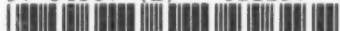
S/1997/940
1 December 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 30 NOVEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF TAJIKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

I hereby have the honour to transmit the text of a statement issued on
30 November 1997 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated
as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rashid ALIMOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Statement issued on 30 November 1997 by the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan

As has already been reported, Mr. Franck Janier-Dubry and Ms. Karine Danielle Mane, who were working in Tajikistan for the Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States (TACIS) Mission and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, respectively, were abducted on 18 November 1997. The Tajik Government and all Tajiks strongly condemned this barbaric terrorist act which was intended to undermine the authority of the Republic of Tajikistan in the eyes of the international community and to intimidate employees of foreign missions accredited in our Republic. It is no secret that those forces, whose interests lie in stirring up tension in Tajikistan and negating the emergent positive social and political trends which have resulted from the focused efforts of a great many people, continue to nurture their insidious plans, and in so doing they do not shrink from using whatever means they deem necessary to achieve their vile ends.

According to the law-enforcement organs, based on a considerable quantity of information received during operational investigative activities, it was concluded that Rizvon Sadirov and his gunmen were directly involved in the abduction of the hostages.

On 29 November 1997, specific reports were received regarding the whereabouts of the hostages in Dushanbe. One of the hostages, the TACIS employee Mr. Franck Janier-Dubry, was freed that evening during the first phase of the operation. The criminals and the other hostage, Ms. Karine Danielle Mane, remained holed up in a house surrounded by law-enforcement officers. Intensive negotiations were held with the terrorists on conditions for her release. The criminals demanded the release from custody of Bakhrom Sadirov, the brother of Rizvon Sadirov. Towards the morning of 30 November they changed their demands and presented a new ultimatum - the release of one of the leaders of the United Tajik Opposition. Further negotiations failed to yield positive results. The situation was rapidly deteriorating and the negotiations had practically reached a standstill.

Against this background, a decision was made in conjunction with representatives of the French Embassy to fire warning shots as a means of exerting psychological pressure on the terrorists. This measure also failed to produce the expected result. The terrorists emerged from the house with their hostage, threw two grenades at the law-enforcement officers, and blew themselves up with a third. As a result, Ms. Karine Danielle Mane was seriously wounded by grenade fragment. First aid was administered and she was immediately transported to the nearest hospital, where she died shortly afterwards from the injuries she had sustained.

The President and Government of Tajikistan deeply regret the tragic death of the French citizen Ms. Karine Danielle Mane and convey their sincere condolences to her family.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan, on behalf of and on the instructions of the Government, declares that every possible step will be taken to prevent similar terrorist acts in the future and assures Tajiks and all foreign citizens in our country that the Republic possesses adequate forces to resist terrorist bands and groupings with the full force of the law and to direct all its efforts towards the complete eradication of terrorism in Tajikistan.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan once again appeals to employees of diplomatic missions and international organizations in Tajikistan to stay calm and continue working normally. The Republic's leadership is currently taking every possible step to ensure the safety of foreign citizens in Tajikistan.
